The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV........NO. 7461. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1875.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—THE MURDERERS OF MR. MARGARY TO BE PUNISHED—SHE APPROVES THE ADDERLY SHIPPING BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Parliament was prorogued to-day till the 29th of October.

The Queen in her speech closing the session says:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I am happy to be enabled to release you from attendance at Parliament. The relations between myself and all foreign powers continue to be cordial, and I look forward with hope and confidence to the uninterrupted maintenance of European peace. The visit paid to this country, on invitation of my Government, by the ruler of Zanzibar, has led to the conclusion of a supplementary convention, which I trust may be efficacious for the more complete suppression of the East African slave trade.

I have learned with deep regret that the expedition dispatched by my Indian Government from Burmah, with the view to open communication with the Western Provinces of China, has been treacherously attacked by an armed force while on Chinese territory. This outrage, unhappily involving the death of a young and promising member of my consular service, is the subject of careful inquiry, and no effort shall be spared to secure the punishment of those by whom it was instigated and committed. The condition of my Colonial Empire is generally prosperous.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I thank you for the liberal supplies you have voted for the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen: It is gratifying to me to find that the lengthened consideration you have given the various statutes which have from time to time been passed for the preservation of the peace in Ireland has resulted in a measure which, while relaxing the stringency of former enactments, is calculated to maintain the tranquillity of the country.

Her Majesty then refers to the other principal enactments of the session, her reference to the Shipping bills being as follows: "The state of the public business and the differences of opinion naturally arising on a varied and comprehensive scheme, have unfortunately prevented you from completing the consideration of the Merchant Shipping bill. But I rejoice that you have been able, by a temporary enactment, to diminish considerably the dangers to which my seafaring subjects are exposed.

I have every reason to hope the progress in the revenue system which has marked recent years will be fully sustained in the present. The arrangements which you have made with respect to the reduction of the national debt, and those for the better regulation of loans for public works, will lead to valuable improvements in our system of imperial and local finance.

In bidding you farewell for the recess, I pray that the blessing of Providence may fall on your recent labors, and accompany you in the discharge of all your duties."

FRANCE.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL-STORM AT PONTOISE—CATTLE KILLED AND TREES DESTROYED.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to the *Standard* reports a burricane and hail-storm at Pontoise, twenty miles north-west of Paris. Many houses were unroofed; windows and chimneys were everywhere demolished. In the surrounding country, to the distance of several miles in every direction, cattle were killed and fruit-trees and vines destroyed. A number of people were badly injured by the hail-stones, which were of enormous size, and it is feared that some will die from their injuries. The tempest lasted only half an hour, but the damage it caused in that time is estimated at $100,000.

INCREASE OF PROSPECTIVE CONTRIBUTORS AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The number of persons intending to send goods to the Philadelphia Exhibition is increasing here and in the departments. At Lyons to-day Mr. Appleton addressed a meeting of the silk manufacturers on the subject of the Centennial. Besides making many practical suggestions he gave eloquent expression to the sympathetic sentiments of America toward France. A special committee was appointed to attend to the dispatching of goods to Philadelphia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RENEWAL OF REPAIRS UPON THE DIRECT CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The steam-ship Faraday sailed to-day to renew operations for the repair of the injured part of the direct United States cable.

FURTHER FAILURES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The *Echo* records some further failures in the city, among them Denegri & Sons, Old Jewry, and H. J. Craven, of Fenchurch street.

LIABILITIES OF THE DENEGRI SONS.

LONDON, Aug. 14—5 A. M.—The liabilities of Denegri Sons are estimated at £240,000 sterling.

GERMANY.

THE BISHOP OF GNESEN EXPELLED FROM HIS DIOCESE.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Bishop of Gnesen, who has been acting to some extent for Archbishop Ledochowsky, has been expelled from the province comprising his diocese by decree of the Governor.

THE OLD CATHOLIC CONFERENCE.

BONN, Aug. 13.—The Old Catholic Conference was occupied to-day in discussing the question of the Procession of the Holy Ghost. The Conference has nearly agreed to a formula concerning this doctrine, which will be submitted to-morrow, to which the Eastern and Western churches may jointly subscribe.

ELECTION OF AN ULTRAMONTANE CANDIDATE TO PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Hertling, the Ultramontane candidate, has been elected to the German Parliament from Coblentz by 8,000 majority.

DEATH OF A PRUSSIAN GENERAL.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Heinrich Adolf von Zastrow, General of the Prussian Army, died to-day, aged seventy-four years.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

THE FRONTIER DIFFICULTY—COMPLAINT OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 14—6 A. M.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Post* says the German Government has addressed a formal complaint to Russia in regard to the recent infraction of the frontier at Donbrowa. The Russian soldier, who was the original cause of the trouble, has died of the wounds he received in the affray.

SPAIN.

THE GOVERNMENT TO SEND 10,000 MEN TO CUBA.

MADRID, Aug. 13.—It is said that the Government intends to send 10,000 men to Cuba to enable Captain General Valmaseda to execute his plans for the reduction of the insurrection in that colony.

THE RAINS.

THE MISSISSIPPI WITHIN AN INCH OF THE DANGER LINE AT MEMPHIS—CONTINUED DAMAGE TO CROPS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. Aug. 13.—During the past twenty-four hours, ending at 7 o'clock this afternoon, the river rose an inch, and is now within less than one inch of the danger line. The damage to crops continues, but thus far only in individual cases. The latest advices from above and below show no extended damage in any one locality further than already reported. Just below Goodrich's, about sixty miles above Vicksburg, damage is apprehended, but a large force is at work strengthening the levee. At Milliken's Bend the bank has caved in up to the levee, and should another slide occur great damage will ensue. On the Arkansas River no damage has been done above Red Fork, and comparatively little below that point. Along the Mississippi River planters fear that the newly constructed levees, which have thus far protected them, will become saturated with water and give way unless a decline speedily sets in. The damage done at Cork's Point, Jersey Point, and Gaines' Landing is insignificant, but at Point Comfort and Linwood it is heavy.

ANOTHER FLOOD IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 13.—Intelligence has been received of a serious flood in Franklin County, principally in the towns of Ashfield and Conway. The people of the latter place were roused from their beds at midnight. The water poured through the streets of the village, and cellars were flooded, and considerable damage done. The water is now abating.

LAND-SLIDES ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—A BRIDGE PARTIALLY DESTROYED AT SING SING.

FISHKILL LANDING, Aug. 13.—The heavy rains along the line of the Hudson River Railroad for the last three days have resulted in damage to the road this afternoon. A land-slide at Tarrytown, another between there and Sing Sing, and a bridge partially destroyed at the latter place by the swollen stream, have seriously detained all northern-bound passenger trains. The Saratoga train which left New-York at 3:40 is behind three and a half hours, and trains which left afterward had not passed Sing Sing at midnight. A terrific storm at Barrytown and Rhinebeck, and also from Peekskill south, prevailed this afternoon.

It is thought that the obstructions will be cleared away and the bridge repaired to-night, so that trains can run regularly to-morrow.

DELAY OF THE MAILS.

Considerable commotion was created last evening at the Post Office Department by the non-arrival of the Northern mail, which had been overdue at the Grand Central Depot since 6:25 P. M. The Night Superintendent received a telegram last night stating that the trains had been delayed by a land slide at Tarrytown caused by the heavy rains, and that the mail would arrive at the Grand Central Depot at midnight. The delayed train did arrive soon after that time, and the mails reached the Post Office at 1:15 this morning. The mail agents reported that the landslide covered the track with seven feet of mud. Before it was cleared away there were eleven trains on the north track, and much delay and inconvenience was caused to passengers. The mails will be distributed to-night and delivered as usual this morning, notwithstanding the accident.

WIND AND RAIN-STORM IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.

AMENIA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—A heavy wind and rain storm passed over the eastern part of Dutchess County this afternoon. Large trees were blown down and every corn-field in its path was laid flat. The rainfall and the thunder and lightning were very heavy. Damage is everywhere apparent.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—1 A. M.—Rain has prevailed during the day on the Atlantic coast and in the South-west. Clear or fair weather has prevailed in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the North-west, with variable winds, mostly from the west, and low temperature and rising barometer east of the Mississippi. The barometer has fallen on the New-England coast and in the South-west, and risen on the South Atlantic coast. High humidity has prevailed in the districts east of the Mississippi. The Ohio River has fallen one foot at Marietta, forty-five inches at Cincinnati, forty-four inches at Louisville, and eleven feet eight inches at Evansville. It has risen three inches at Paducah. The Mississippi has fallen seven inches at St. Louis and three inches at Cairo, but risen one inch at Memphis and two inches at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England local rains, followed by clearing weather, southerly to westerly winds, a slight fall of temperature, and no decided change in barometer.

For the Middle States and lower lake region clear or fair and warmer weather, with south to west winds and stationary barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States and Tennessee generally cloudy weather and areas of rain, with east to south winds and stationary or falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and the Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer and clear or fair weather during the day, with east to south winds and falling barometer, followed by light rains during Saturday night.

For the Ohio Valley warmer and partly cloudy weather, south to west winds, followed by falling barometer and possibly rain during the night.

The Ohio will continue to fall rapidly at stations above Paducah, and fall slowly during Saturday night at this station.

The Mississippi will fall slowly at Cairo and St. Louis, and rise very slightly at stations between Memphis and Vicksburg, and probably reach the danger line at Memphis, (thirty-four feet.)

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	74°	73°	3:30 P. M.	86°	85°
6 A. M.	73°	74°	6 P. M.	81°	79°
9 A. M.	76°	80°	9 P. M.	73°	72°
12 M.	82°	83°	12 P. M.	71°	72°

Average temperature yesterday..........77⅝

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........77

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 13.—The following are the mining stock quotations: Ophir, 69¾; Mexican, 27¾; Gould and Curry, 24⅞; Best and Belcher, 60; Savage, 143; Chollar, 107; Hale and Norcross, 60; Crown Point, 36¾; Yellow Jacket, 103; Imperial, 13⅜; Kentuck, 17½; Alpha, 24½; Belcher, 28½; Confidence, 27; Consolidated Virginia, 328; Sierra Nevada, 19¾; California, 66¼; Bullion, 56; Overman, 75; Justice, 180; Caledonia, 27¾; Exchequer, 225; Julia, 24.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

SERVICE OF THE CURRENCY ISSUE.

BY WITHDRAWING ATTENTION FROM THEIR INFAMOUS ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS—UNSCRUPULOUSNESS AND AUDACITY OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE—HOW SAM CARY WAS TWICE PAID FOR ONE SPEECH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1875.

It has been suggested that one purpose the Democratic leaders expected the introduction of the currency issue to serve was to keep out of sight the Democratic State Administration during the last year. This, I am satisfied, does not express the real meaning of the inflation movement, though there was certainly need enough that the convention should direct the attention of the people as far as possible away from Ohio and the near past of the party's ascendency. While the currency question has become the most absorbing and the most important of the issues, local affairs are not forgotten, and they are discussed effectively by the Republican speakers. The administration of State affairs in Ohio by the Republicans has been exceptionally economical and honest. So far true is this that a Democratic Committee of Investigation, armed with plenary powers of discovery, after examining over 100 witnesses, commended the honesty and fidelity of the elective officers and their subordinates, and no corruption whatever was disclosed. Several special investigations into the conduct of State institutions disclosed nothing that was not creditable. The public officers were devoted to their duties, and the whole business of the State was conducted as carefully as the affairs of a private enterprise could be. With the advent of the Democrats to power, all this peaceful, old fogy style of government was changed. The Democratic Legislature behaved so disgracefully that the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which is able to embrace almost any offspring of the party, including "the rag baby," was disgusted with its performances. "We trust," said the *Enquirer*, when the Legislature adjourned, "that all the members of the Ohio Legislature will reach home in safety, and that few of them will ever find the way back to Columbus." Among the odious acts of the last Legislature were changes of laws in regard to the penal, benevolent, and reformatory institutions of the State so as to oust tried and experienced officers, whose positions had hitherto been regarded as non-political, in order that the Democrats might have the patronage. In the case of the Central Asylum, in process of construction, the Commissioners, who had spent a great deal of time since 1869 without compensation, were turned out and replaced by a new commission with salaries of $1,000 a year to complete the building, upon which the most laborious duties of the commission had already been completed without cost to the State. In the institutions which were turned over to the management of the Democratic strikers, as might be anticipated, trouble has already arisen. In one the Superintendent has been allowed to resign pending an investigation of charges of infamous offenses against orphans of soldiers and sailors under his charge. There is a discrepancy in the Penitentiary accounts of some thousands of dollars. The expenses of nearly all the institutions are shown to be largely in excess of what they were under Republican administration.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM.

The Reform Democratic Legislature denounced the Congressional salary grab, but entered into a long controversy about five days holiday per diem which the State Auditor refused to allow them, as it was clearly in violation of law. The same Legislature investigated what is known in Ohio as the Canal Ring. This investigation was directed against Democratic interests, and the committee carefully omitted to find out anything, and neglected to make any report till three minutes before the adjournment of the Legislature. The Democratic Legislature, too, passed "the Geghan bill," and then introduced into politics the Catholic question. But the most disreputable action of this Reform Legislature was its treatment of charges and proofs of bribery against its own members. There was a controversy between two parts of Wood County about the situation of the county seat. Each faction had its lobby, and "entertained." The party which sought the change at last triumphed, having exactly the number of votes necessary, and not one to spare. Immediately on the passage of the bill a member made charges of bribery and corruption, and moved the appointment of an investigating committee. One of the accused members was made a member of the committee, and continued on it against the protest of the Chairman. The committee reported a resolution that three members were deserving of censure by the House, and that two others should be brought to the bar of the House and be severely reprimanded by the Speaker. A minority of four of the committee believed the evidence would justify the expulsion of these two members. Upon the presentation of the report, without waiting to hear the evidence read or to examine the case, this odorous Legislature immediately, in separate votes, exonerated every member named in the committee's resolutions. The testimony revealed that the price of members was only a hundred dollars, which will no doubt increase when the currency has been sufficiently inflated.

HISTORY OF THE INFLATION PLANK.

The true history of the introduction of inflation into the platform has not been written, and I doubt if more than one man knows the secret inspiration of it. When the Finance bill, so called, was before Congress a year ago last Winter, it will be recalled that some strange petitions were received. There were, among others, a half dozen millionaires of Chicago, whose petition Senator Logan introduced with a flourish. Does any one remember what has become of them? Now there are rumors about that the author, or authors, of the Ohio Democratic platform are in the same need of inflation that was felt by the millionaires. There is a story of heavy purchases of coal lands for a speculation, and of a fall of prices that not only cuts off all hope of profit, but the prospect of a safe withdrawal of the money advanced and paid down. The stories afloat are ominous of failure and great financial loss, unless the market can be stimulated and prices brought up. The high tide which has left the vessel high on the beach has receded, and if this tide can be recalled, no matter how great the peril from its unnatural rise, the vessel will float again, and may be safely guided out to sea. I have no means of learning the truth of the rumors, and would not circulate them if unfounded to any persons injury. So I name no names. But if the real inspiration of the inflation movement in this State is ever known it is much more likely to be found in the condition indicated by these unpleasant rumors than in any preconceived attempt to conceal the shortcomings of the party in the State affairs. Senator Thurman called the men who made the platform "bold men," and indeed it would have been the act of desperadoes to make the bolstering of tottering private fortunes, recklessly risked, the basis of a political contest in a great State.

THE CANVASS.

Both parties are increasing the vigor of the canvass. Senator Morton's aggressive speech seems to meet the temper of the people, and he and Congressman Danford will hold meetings together till the end of this week. Most of Gov. Morton's appointments are in the heart of the Republican strongholds, which were neglected with fatal results two years ago. Col. W. M. Grosvenor has just arrived from St. Louis, and will begin his campaigning to-morrow at Cleveland. He will make several speeches during the canvass, but his appointments have not yet been fully arranged. Col. Grosvenor was a Liberal, who comes back to the Republicans on the currency issues. He will try to make plain to the working men and farmers that they would bear the greater part of the burdens and losses which must come from inflation of the currency. Several prominent Republicans from outside the State have been invited to speak during the canvass, but few have responded definitely yet. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford is expected next month, and some of the best appointments will be arranged for him. Gen. Hawley will speak a few times if he can get away from the Centennial. Gov. Hayes is himself making a vigorous canvass, and will speak every day till election, if possible. Other speakers will soon be announced. On the side of the Democrats Sam Cary is doing the greatest share of work, and he is the best man for their purpose, because few men live who have been endowed by nature with so many gifts of the demagogue. He appeals to prejudice, works upon the base and weak passions of men, denounces the "money power," and plays the part of the poor man's champion. To assist him in the blatherskite business Dick Trevellick has been imported from Michigan. He professes to be canvassing the State under the auspices of the Working Men's Union, but he is, without doubt, paid by the Democratic Committee. He is a man who, by dressing and looking like a clod-hopper, and having a glib tongue, has managed to make the working men of the country contribute out of their hard earnings for his easy support. If he ever earned a dollar himself by hard work, or ever benefited the working men's interests a penny's worth, nobody knows of it. He preaches the gospel of discontent and plentiful paper dollars, and may do as much service for the Democrats as Cary himself. Of Cary, by the way, I heard a good story at Cleveland. In 1872 he spoke there for the Democrats, and was to receive $50. After the address, William Armstrong, editor of the *Plaindealer*, took him about the city, pointing out its beauties and its wonders. Armstrong became friendly and fascinated, and, as an evidence of his kind feelings, gave Cary $50 to save him the trouble of going to the committee to collect it. Cary took the money with profuse thanks. When Armstrong went round to the committee rooms to get his money refunded he found the committee had already paid Cary in full. The latter had taken $100 from Cleveland, instead of $50, and Armstrong had unwittingly contributed half of the whole of it. Armstrong raises a loud voice for "Honest Farmer Allen," but does not cry vigorously for Cary.

A SPECIMEN OF CARY.

HE TALKS AT URBANA—THE WICKED POLICY OF THE REPUBLICANS—GREENBACKS JUST AS GOOD AS GOLD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Sam Cary, in the course of his wanderings, reached Urbana to-night, where Gov. Morton made his first speech in Ohio. Cary spoke in a hall to 400 or 500 people. There were a few ladies in the front seats, but their presence did not restrain him from spicing his talk with profanity, and indecent bar-room stories. He said the Republicans could no longer successfully appeal to war prejudices, and had determined to bring religious prejudices into their services. The man who talks of the Geghan bill and the religious question, when all the industries of the State are prostrate, is a knave, and he who will be influenced by such appeals is a fool or a bigot. We are not getting over the panic of 1873, but things are growing worse and worse. A million men are out of employment in the United States, and a million more are on half time or half wages. Over half the furnaces are idle; provisions may be cheaper, but men out of work have no money to buy at any price.

The whole purpose of the Republican Party had been to make labor cheap and capital dear. The Democratic Party would have capital cheap and labor well paid. The working men, who create luxuries, ought to enjoy them; but under Republican policy they can save nothing whatever. The whole land is on the verge of bankruptcy. Merchants have goods in their stores, but the clerks sleep on the counters half the time because there are no people with money to buy. It is the policy of the Republican Party to build up a system of moneyed aristocracy, so that a few shall control of the many. All the burdens of the country were thrown on the laboring men. The income tax was the only righteous tax ever levied by the Republicans, and that had been repealed to please the money power. He advocated the payment of the five-twenty bonds with greenbacks. He said resumption of specie payment was impossible, and the Republican Party would not attempt it; but the last Finance bill was simply to change greenbacks into interest-bearing bonds, and further burden the poor and strengthen the money-power. The exemption of the bonds from taxation he denounced as a crime. Contraction was another scheme to add to the power of the bondholder. It reduced the price of labor so the interest of the bonds would hire two Irishmen, when, without contraction, it would pay but one.

Greenbacks are just as good as gold, whose value as money is not in its being gold, but in its having the Government stamp upon it.

A SUCCESSFUL MATINEE AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 13.—A matinée performance was given this afternoon in the reception room of the West End Hotel in aid of the new Catholic Church now in course of construction on Chelsea avenue. Prof. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, assisted by Mr. George Hoey, of New-York, gave readings, recitations, &c. The entertainment was very interesting, and was enjoyed by a large, fashionable, and appreciative audience, including President and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, Mrs. Fitch, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Murphy, Mrs. Edson, Miss Minnie Smith, of New-York, and other well known society people. The music, by E. Meyer's orchestra, was of the highest order of excellence. The receipts amounted to $2,500. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of this new church will take place on Sunday next at 4 P. M. Bishop Corrigan, of Newark, will officiate and preach a sermon on the occasion.

A POLICEMAN MURDERED.

QUEBEC, Aug. 13.—Shortly after midnight a disturbance took place in Lewis street, in front of the St. Louis Hotel. Policeman Clark attempted to restore order, when he was assaulted by a carter named Murphy, who threw him on the pavement and battered his brains out.

THE NEWPORT REGATTA.

CONTEST FOR THE KINGSLAND CUP.

A BREEZY START—THE RAMBLER OUT OF THE RACE—SPIRITED RIVALRY OF THE MOHAWK AND IDLER—THE CLIO, OF THE SCHOONERS, AND THE WINDWARD, OF THE SLOOPS, THE WINNERS—THE TIME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—Eight vessels of the squadron started to-day for the cup offered by Commodore Kingsland. The morning gave every promise of a magnificent sailing day. Indeed it seemed as if we should have too much wind, and some of the yachts went out with scant sails, and others with topmasts housed; but outside the wind was not so fresh, and later in the day it fell off materially. In the morning it blew from the south, with something of the east in it, but it afterward veered round more to the west. The conditions of the race have been already described. Suffice it to say now that the course was from an imaginary line between Fort Adams and the Dumplings to the buoy off Block Island and return.

When the starting signal was given the yachts crossed the line as follows: Vindex, 10:16:40; Idler, 10:18:5; Windward, 10:19:33; Mohawk, 10:21:27; Addie Voorhis, 10:21:57; Restless, 10:23:16; Clio, 10:25:37. We learn at the finish that the Rambler did not cross the line in time, and was therefore considered as not in the race, but her sailing was so fine that it would be a pity to ignore her. The Clio is almost as late as the Rambler, but her subsequent sailing is excellent. We have to beat out of the harbor, and at this kind of work the Idler is one of the most manageable of boats. We overhaul the Vindex, while the Mohawk is tacking out after us, but rather losing than gaining in the process. We soon pass the Vindex and lead the yachts out of the harbor. To our suprise, the wind is not at all so fresh outside as the indications in the harbor would lead one to suppose. We find that we can set our foretopsail without inconvenience, and the Vindex thinks also that she can carry a higher sail, and hoists her topmast accordingly. We are, for the most part, in company with the Mohawk.

The earlier portion of the race is rather devoid of interest for the reason that the yachts have crossed the line at such irregular intervals and that the fleet is, therefore, placed rather stragglingly; then there are so many yachts about that are not in the race that there is necessarily some confusion. The Clio and some others shape their course so differently from the Mohawk, Idler, and Rambler, that we know no more about them until the little Clio turns up rather unexpectedly at the buoy off Block Island. There is no particular feature at this part of the day's sailing, from our position, except the close companionship of the Mohawk and ourselves, and the excellent sailing of the Rambler, which, notwithstanding her late start, is evidently drawing up with the leading yachts. One of the prettiest passages of the day occurs between the Mohawk and Idler, and although it is adverse to us it deserves to be recorded. We are on the port tack and the Mohawk is on the starboard. Both vessels are dashing through the water at wonderful speed and are sailing at converging lines. It becomes for a moment a matter of the keenest excitement whether we shall pass to weather of the Mohawk, but the latter has the right of way and holding on the course compels us to put about on her lee side. We then sail for some minutes side by side, and at last the Mohawk being to windward of us, takes a good deal of the breeze from our sails and passes us, and we tack under her stern. She gains a considerable advantage by this little passage, and when we cross again she is a long way in advance. By and by, however, our turn comes. We descry land away on the distant horizon, and although its outline is like that of a mere bank of clouds, we know it to be Block Island, for which our course is shaped. We think, also, that we can make the buoy off the island without tacking, while we observe that the Mohawk is still holding on the starboard tack, and losing her position in consequence. At last she goes about and is now a good way astern of us. Meanwhile the Rambler has come up and is sailing even with us on our lee. We just hold our own with the two yachts, but the Mohawk again begins to creep up on us, when we set our balloon-jib topsail and then our large main club topsail is sent up. Both are drawing excellently, and with all our sails distended we are leaving the Mohawk and Rambler behind us, although the latter soon begins to overhaul us again. We are looking out sharply for the buoy round which we are to turn, and while engaged in this observation are rather surprised at the sudden appearance of the Clio, which we had not seen since the commencement of the race. She had been keeping in shore and coming up on a different course, and is first round the buoy at 2:12.

The contest between the Rambler and the Idler is of a most exciting kind. Both are dashing along at a splendid pace, with every sail drawing. The Rambler passes the buoy first, but the Idler jibes round sooner, and as she does so her lee rails are completely under water. Her staysail, which had been taken in, is carried overboard and drags through the water for a space, but it is promptly got to rights, as the crew of this yacht are as quick to remedy a mishap as they are active in their efforts to prevent one. All of us that have jibed are now running free, and we see the Mowhawk coming up to the buoy in her turn. As she turns she lies over almost as much as any of us. The Clio, Idler, Rambler, and Mohawk are now on a free run for Newport, and their speed is tested under different conditions from those under which they had been previously sailing. I should state that the Idler jibed round the buoy at 2:14:30, two minutes and a half later than the Clio; the Rambler at 2:15:30, or a minute later than the Idler; and the Mohawk at 2:17. While we four are on the run home, with every inch of canvas we can carry, we meet the Restless beating for the buoy, but we can take no account of her time, nor of any of the other yachts at the end of the fleet.

The sail home before the breeze is not particularly exciting until at the very finish. First of all, we overhaul the Clio, but, although we are satisfied that we can beat her into port, we know that the race is certainly hers. The Rambler and Mohawk catch her in their turn, and later the Mohawk goes out by the Rambler, and then catches up with and passes the Idler. The Clio is left behind, but again gains on the vessels, while the Rambler is in advance of the Idler. The latter wings out her sails and, passing the Rambler, gets on even terms with the Mohawk. We are now coming up the channel, and the yachts are lying side by side. First the Idler forges ahead, and then the Mohawk comes up upon her as if she were furnished with an auxiliary steam power. We were getting near Fort Adams, where the race terminates, and the bow of the Mohawk appears to be amidships of the Idler. Neither can gain a point on the other, and as they cross the line the Idler has the best of the contest by a single second. The Rambler is next after, but the little Clio, which is fourth, has the victory secure.

The time of arrival is as follows; Idler, 4:55:44; Mohawk, 4:55:45; Clio, 4:59:39; Restless, 5:16:14; Addie V., 5:16:27; Windward, 5:17:01; Vindex, 5:35. The official corrected time, all proper calculations being made, places the result of the race as follows: Clio, 6:6:22; Idler, 6:19:00, Mohawk, 6:34:18; Restless, 6:35:00; Windward, 6:42:30; Addie V., 6:49:25; Vindex, 7:18:20. The Clio is thus the winner among the schooners and the Windward among the sloops. There seems to be some error in figures here in respect to the time of the Idler and Clio, for the latter certainly wins the race on actual time without infringing on her time allowance, which is over nineteen minutes from the Idler. I cannot supply an efficient record of the Rambler's time. I am informed that she started at 10:40 and arrived at 4:58:44.

To-morrow is another idle day in the squadron, but the chances are altogether against it being a dull one.

VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD.

STRUGGLE OF THE SECURITY HOLDERS WITH THE RECEIVERS—ALLEGED MISAPPLICATION OF THE EARNINGS OF THE LEASED ROADS.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 13.—The controversy between the security holders and the Receivers of the Vermont Central Railroad, which lately came to issue in the hearing before the Masters appointed by the court, is daily assuming a more complicated, if not interesting, character. The security holders virtually arraign the Receivers, better known as the Smith Board for the mismanagement and misappropriation of the earnings of the railroad; wild and unauthorized schemes; unprofitable leases and investments in other roads and enterprises, and claim that they should be held to strict accountability for all such moneys and earnings of the road so applied. Some of the principal claims made by the security holders are the following: That the Sullivan Railroad was leased by the Receivers in their private capacity and operated in connection with the trust roads. It was so operated that the net earnings were as high as thirty-five per cent. of the gross. During the last eight years they averaged over forty per cent., and one year over forty-seven per cent. The whole profit to the Receivers aggregates $397,000, exclusive of the interest. The security holders claim that the whole benefit should have gone to the trust, and that the profits should now be accounted for. It is also claimed that the Montreal and Vermont Junction Road, for a distance of twenty-two miles from the Vermont line to St. John's, in Canada, was mostly built and owned by two of the Receivers, and has been operated by the Receivers, in connection with trust roads, for eight years, under an arrangement made with themselves, by which they received fifty-nine per cent. of the gross earnings, and the trust furnished the entire equipment, kept the road in repair and paid all expenses. The income derived by the Receivers has amounted to about five hundred thousand dollars. The security holders claim that this should be accounted for; also, that Gov. Smith derived a direct benefit of $150,000 from his interest in the foundry which furnished wheels and castings to the road, under contract with the Receivers, at prices above those of the open market. During the past week an examination of the books of the company was had before the Masters, and Gov. Smith and other officers have been questioned touching their management, with the object on the part of the security holders of showing up all the details of management by the Smith Board during the past eight years. To-day they rested their side. Their counsel claim that, with the evidence they have introduced, together with that found in the books and vouchers of the company, a strong case is made out, which will entitle them to recover a very large sum from the Receivers. The court was adjourned till Tuesday morning, when the Receivers will commence putting in their explanatory evidence.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

ONE MAN SERIOUSLY AND TWO SLIGHTLY INJURED—TERRIBLE FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 13.—About 4:30 this afternoon freight engine No. 1 exploded in the freight-yard of the Fitchburg Railroad at Charlestown. The engineer, fireman, and a brakeman were on the engine at the time. The two former were blown out of the cab and landed on the roof of a car in rear of the tender, escaping without serious injury. The brakeman, Edward Hackett, was thrown to the ground and horribly scalded, but may recover. The cause of the explosion is not ascertained. The engine was thought to be in A No. 1 order. The force of the explosion was very great, and it seems miraculous there was no loss of life. Pieces of the boiler weighing some 200 pounds were blown through the side wall of a wooden freight house some twenty feet distant, in which several men were at work handling freight, all of whom escaped injury. Rails were torn from the track beside the engine and bent as though made of lead. One rail was carried some fifteen feet and forced through the wall of the freight depot. On the track beside the engine was a train of freight cars and one standing opposite. The locomotive was made a complete wreck. Fragments of the boiler and other portions of the engine were blown in all directions. A piece of the boiler weighing thirty-two pounds was blown into the air, and, falling nearly a quarter of a mile from the scene of the explosion, passed through the roof of the St. John's Episcopal Church, on the corner of Bow and Richmond streets, and landed in the main aisle within three feet of where a woman was engaged in washing up the floor. A portion of the bell of the engine, weighing ten pounds, struck the roof of house No. 31 Union street, an eighth of a mile distant, passing through two thicknesses of board and lodging in an eight inch timber, which it cut nearly in two. The tongue of the bell, weighing ten pounds, struck the roof of house No. 16 Richmond street, near St. John's Church, and passed through to the second story hall and fell at the feet of Mrs. S. Kelton and her two children. A gentleman passing along Bow street, a quarter of a mile distant, was struck on the head by a fragment of the boiler and severely cut. The chimney of the "L" of a house in the rear of St. John's Church was demolished by a falling fragment of the boiler, and several houses in the vicinity were more or less injured by these flying pieces of iron. Pieces of hot iron fell in the streets in the immediate vicinity of groups of children who were at play, yet, so far as heard from, none were in the least injured.

THE WISCONSIN DEFALCATION.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 13.—Nothing has been heard of Hobkirk, the missing Cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank of Waupun, and no doubt is now felt that he has absconded, taking with him all the convertible assets of the bank. The amount due to depositors is $85,000, and to others $15,000. The depositors are mostly all farmers living in Dodge County. Hobkirk is believed to have lost heavily in wheat speculations.

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 13.—A dispatch from New-Orleans, received at Gen. Sheridan's head-quarters to-day, says: "All the yellow fever patients at Barrancas are recovering. The fever is very bad at Pascagoula. One case in this city died yesterday. No new cases are reported."

THE CASE OF COL. BAKER.

A YEAR IN JAIL AND A FINE OF £500.

THE TRIAL IN FULL—SCENES IN THE COURT-ROOM—MISS DICKINSON'S STORY—THE TESTIMONY—THE JURY CONVICT ON THE MINOR CHARGE—THE JUDGE'S ADDRESS TO THE PRISONER.

From the London Times, Aug. 3.

At the Crown Court at Croydon, before Mr. Justice Brett, Col. Baker appeared yesterday to take his trial on the three-fold charge of attempt to ravish, indecent assault, and common assault on Miss Dickinson, and has been convicted on the minor but acquitted on the graver charge, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, without hard labor, and a fine of £500.

SCENES IN COURT.

From as early as 8 o'clock in the morning people had begun to assemble around the doors of the court, and long before the time for opening them a dense crowd had congregated before the court-house, and not only obstructed the entrances, but completely blocked up the roadway before and for some distance on each side of the court-house. No case has ever been tried within living memory which appears to have caused such excitement. It is hardly necessary to say that the court was densely crowded in every part. The bench and all the avenues leading to it were crowded with Magistrates, the seats of the bar were crowded, and every available foot of space was occupied with an eager audience, some of whom were of the female sex. It was with the utmost difficulty that the counsel in the case, as they arrived, could force their way to their places, and the court was from time to time disturbed by the cries of the vast crowd outside.

Col. Baker, with his attorney, appeared long before the time appointed for the sitting of the court, and was soon followed by his counsel, Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Sergeant Ballantine.

Mr. Sergeant Parry and Mr. Poland appeared on the part of the prosecution; Mr. Hawkins, Q. C., Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, and Mr. Lillie appeared for the defense.

At 10:30 o'clock the learned Judge took his seat on the bench, and the officer of the court calling upon Col. Baker to surrender, he came forward to the dock, where he had previously been for some time standing. On being arraigned, he pleaded in a firm voice "Not guilty," on which a jury was at once impaneled for the trial. They were of a highly respectable class—all substantial tradesmen or men of independent means—and such as would be considered, in the language of the law, a "good" jury; that is, such a jury as is impaneled by the Sheriff in a criminal case, in which the Sheriff is careful to discharge his duty, as the Judges and the Legislature have often laid it down, and as the Common Law Commissioners declared it to be—that is, to return not merely the lower class of those qualified, but jurors of the better class, including some who would substantially answer to the description of special jurors. The difference between a special jury and a "good" jury is that the former is taken from a list nominated in the first instance by the Sheriff, and reduced by the parties each striking off a certain number, whereas a "good" jury is taken from the list of jurors summoned by the Sheriff, and taken casually in the ordinary way, subject to challenges on either side. On this occasion there were no challenges on either side. When the jury had been sworn the officer gave the accused in charge to the jury, with the usual brief opening of the indictment, and then, after a little delay on account of the outcries in the street,

THE ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Sergeant Parry rose to state the case for the prosecution. It may be, he said, that some of you have discussed the case as it has appeared in the papers, but I invite you to dismiss from your minds any impressions you may have imbibed upon it, and decide the case according to the evidence. It may be difficult for you to do so, but according to my experience juries always endeavor to do so. I regret the position in which the defendant stands. He is an officer of distinction, he is a married man, he is fifty years of age, and he stands at the bar charged with a cowardly and unmanly assault upon a young lady whom he met in a railway carriage on the 17th of June last. The charge is stated in a threefold way—attempt at rape, indecent assault, and common assault. The young lady is twenty-two years of age, residing with her mother and two sisters at Durnford, near Midhurst, where she has been residing since her father died.

At this point the noise of the outcries in the street was such that the learned Judge interposed, and said: We cannot administer justice amid this disturbance. I must have the street cleared.

The order was given to clear the street, which, however, it took some time to accomplish, and during which the proceedings were suspended.

Mr. Sergeant Parry then resumed his address, stating the circumstances under which the young lady came to take her journey alone, a married sister being unable to accompany her. She was accompanied to the station by a sister and her servant, and she got into a first-class carriage, which was vacant. At Liphook Col. Baker got into the carriage, and then the Sergeant went on to state the circumstances of the assault. Col. Baker commenced talking with Miss Dickinson in a polite manner, offering to pull the window down, and inviting her to change her seat, which she declined. The train passed and stopped at several stations before Woking, from which it went on to Clapham without stopping; previously to arriving at Woking he conversed with her as a gentleman might do, but nothing occurred, except that he changed his seat to one just opposite to her; he mentioned that he was an officer, and as she had a brother in the Army, this naturally inspired her with confidence; the train went on for Woking, and almost the moment it had left, for a run of half an hour without stoppage, his conduct changed, and he began to put insulting questions to her, asking her where she was going, &c.; she scarcely answered him; she repelled him as well as she could, and was in some state of alarm; he suddenly stood up and closed the window; he continued to use insulting language; he put his arm round her waist; he kissed her again and again; she tried to get to the communication with the guard, but there was none; he seized her forcibly, he forced her back upon her seat, he kissed her repeatedly, he tried to raise her clothes; there could be no doubt what he was attempting. At this supreme moment, by a last effort, she escaped: she opened the door, and put one foot upon the step of the carriage, and in that way, from Walton to Esher she stood in a state of the utmost peril and alarm. The defendant, no doubt, was then alarmed. The young lady rather than loose her honor, had imperiled her life. Of course he was alarmed—it was to be hoped for her as well as for himself. The driver of the train caught sight of her and stopped the train, took her down, and asked her what was the matter. She said, "This man is insulting me and will not let me alone." This is an outline of the case which will be filled up by the evidence. I have read the charge of the learned Judge to the Grand Jury—read it with great interest and attention. As to an indecent assault, which includes a common assault, of course there can be no doubt; the only question will be whether he intended to violate the young lady—a grave and serious question for him, as to which there is a pregnant fact, proved by more than one witness, that his dress was unfastened. He was placed in a compartment with two gentlemen, and they will both state that his trousers were unbuttoned. Therefore, at the moment he was seizing her and pressing against her, his dress was unfastened. It will be for you to judge what inference you are to draw from that fact; but such are the undoubted facts. At the station no charge was made, but the parties gave their cards, and the defendant, when he heard the lady's name, said, "I know your brother." He had already asked her not to make a complaint, as it would do him great injury. At that time she had made no charge, but she had three brothers, one of them an officer in th

Army, another at the bar, and a third a physician, and they resolved to prosecute. When Col. Baker appeared to answer the charge before the magistrates, he said he should be able to "settle it," and appeared to have no idea of the gravity of the charge against him. Her brothers resolved to prosecute, painful as was the ordeal their sister had to go through, not only before the magistrates, but here again before a crowded court, but they felt that they had no alternative. Before the magistrates the defendant had made a certain statement: "I solemnly declare upon my honor"—the word "honor" was misplaced on such an occasion—"that the lady, under the influence of alarm, exaggerated the case." The jury would judge, after hearing her evidence, whether that was so. But the defendant had only denied the evidence of the police constable, whose evidence, however, was of the smallest possible consequence. The witness would swear that the defendant did use the words imputed to him. The defendant had said that he did not cast the slightest imputation upon the lady; and Mr. Hawkins, his counsel, had, to his honor, disclaimed any idea of making any imputation upon her. Such was the case which was to be laid before the jury, and he was certain that the interests of justice were safe in their hands, and that they would deliver their verdict according to their consciences and according to the evidence laid before them.

MISS DICKINSON'S STATEMENT.

Miss Dickinson was then called, and was with great difficulty brought into court by her mother and her brothers, and placed in the witness-box. Being sworn, she proceeded to make her statement in a calm, firm, and modest way, in answer to questions from Mr. Poland: I am, she said, twenty-two years of age, and have resided all my life with my mother; I had arranged to go to Switzerland with a married sister on the 17th of June, and had received a telegram on the Wednesday afternoon, the 16th of June, to join her next day in London, on the Thursday I went to the Midhurst Station with my sisters, who saw me into the train; I went to Petersfield to join the Portsmouth train, and there I had to change carriages; I got into a first-class carriage, which was empty, with my luggage, which was labelled "Dr. Bagshawe, Dover;" I sat in the corner, with my face to the engine, and traveled so alone to Liphook; there the defendant got into the carriage and sat on the other seat; the window was down, and he asked me if I felt the draught; I said, "No, thank you, I like it;" he said nothing more to me then; at Haslemere, the next station, he remarked on the general prettiness of the line, especially at that and the Godalming station; I said yes, it was very pretty, but I thought almost the prettiest part was the branch from Petersfield to Midhurst; he said Midhurst was a very convenient place for Goodwood, and that he had stayed there; before then I had mentioned we lived there, and that it was a very pretty place; he said, "Have you ever been to Aldershott?" and I said, "Yes, we have a brother there in the Engineers, and I went there a short time ago to a ball;" I said, "My brother is away now camping out;" "Pontooning, I suppose," he said; "Yes," I said, "something of that sort;" I asked, "Which is your regiment?" he said, "I don't belong to any regiment; I am on the staff at Aldershott;" I said, "South Camp?" he said, "North Camp;" this conversation was the Liphook side of Guilford; we had other conversation—as to the Academy, the theatres, and other topics; he said "I see your luggage is labeled 'Dover;' are you going there to-night?" I said "Yes, and we cross to-morrow morning;" he said, "Are you going there alone?" I said, "No; I meet my brother-in-law in town;" he said, "you will have two hours to wait; you ought to stay a few days in town;" I said we had previously been in town a week or two ago; he said, "how long will you be abroad?" I said, "a month;" he said, "exactly a month?" I said, "no; perhaps three weeks;" we passed several stations after Liphook, including Godalming and Guildford, and then we came to Woking, the journey there having taken, perhaps, about fifty minutes; at none of the stations or at Woking did any one else get into the carriage; until we left Woking there was nothing in the conduct of the defendant which at all alarmed me; I still occupied the same seat, and he sat in the opposite corner to me; after leaving Woking I believed the train would not stop until we got to Vauxhall, for he had said that after leaving Woking it went straight through; after leaving Woking he said, "I suppose you don't often travel alone?" I said, "Never;" he said, "Could you fix a time when you will be on the line again?" I said "No;" he said, "You won't?" I said nothing; he said, "Will you give me your name?" I said, "I shan't;" he said, "Give me your name that I may know when I hear;" I said, "I shan't;" "Why not?" he said; "Because," I said, "I don't choose; I don't see any reason why I should;" he then got up and put up the window; he said, "Give me your Christian name;" I said nothing; he then sat beside me—that is, he came after he had put up the window; there was no division or arm on the seat between us; he sat beside me and took hold of my hand, still asking for my name; I said, "Get away, I won't have you so near," and pushed him off; he said, "You're cross—don't be cross;" he put his arm round my waist and held me by the other and kissed me on my cheek—once, I think—and said, "You must kiss me, darling;" he held me in front of him; I pushed him off; he put one arm around my waist and held me in front; he was sitting beside me at the time; I pushed him off, and got up and tried to ring the bell to warn the guard; I tried the dial in the centre of the compartment, but it would not act; he said, "Don't ring; don't alarm the guard;" he forced me back into the corner where I was before; he pushed me back, and pressed me back against the cushions of the carriage, he himself being on me—that is, he was in front of me, standing up; he kissed me on the lips many times; his body was on me at the time; I was quite powerless; I could not move at all; I said nothing, but as soon as I could speak I said, "If I tell you my name will you get off?" I don't think he said anything; he was kissing me on my lips, so that I could not speak before; then he stooped down close in front of me, and I felt his hand underneath my dress; on my stocking, above my boot.

The Learned Judge—Where was his other hand?

Miss Dickinson—It had nothing to do with me.

The Learned Judge—He had it not round your waist then?

Miss Dickinson—No; it was quite free.

Mr. Poland—Did you see what he was doing with it? A.—I had an impression about it; nothing more.

What was your impression?

Mr. Hawkins objected.

The learned Judge said: What did you see?

Miss Dickinson—I had an impression, nothing more; I got up instantly and pushed the window with my elbow to see if I could break the glass, but I could not; I got the window down and put my head out and screamed; I "propped" myself out with my elbows; he pulled me back; I felt quite strangled; I can't tell how; I kept up and screamed once more, fearing it might be the last time I should be able to do so, and at the same time I twisted round the handle of the door and stepped out backwards on the footboard, I think, holding on with my left hand to the outside handle of the door, the door opening toward the engine—that is, the back; the hinge of the door was toward the engine; I held on by the outside handle, the door handle; I was outside; my arm was outside, and with my right hand I held on to his arm; I think he had caught hold of mine; he held firmly to me—that is, to my arm; he said, "Get in, dear, get in; you get in, and I'll get out at the other door!" I said, "If you let me go I shall fall;" I had seen the other door locked at Guildford; I recollect nothing more said, and traveled on in that way some distance; I spoke to two gentlemen in the next compartment, and asked "How long is it before the train stops?" the wind was so strong that I could not hear what they said, but I fancy one of them said, "I don't know;" the train stopped close to Esher Station; my hat had blown away as soon as I got out; when the train stopped persons came to my assistance; he spoke to me and said, "Don't say anything—you don't know what trouble you'll get me into; say you were frightened; I'll give you my name or anything;" I said nothing; I was nearly exhausted; I was helped down from the carriage, and the defendant got down as soon as it was stopped; they said, "What is the matter?" I said, "That man will not leave me alone;" he said nothing; he was put into another compartment; they said, "He is removed, get in again;" I said, "I can't go alone," and Rev. Mr. Brown got in, and traveled to Waterloo Station, and the defendant was brought there, and I gave my name and address; indeed, I had previously given it to the guard; he said, as we traveled along, "I know your brother very well indeed; give me his address, and I'll write to him;" I said, "You may do what you choose," and did not give him the address; Mr. Brown saw me to the house of my brother, Dr. Dickinson, in Chesterfield street, and I told him what had occurred; next day he went to Guildford and obtained a warrant; some of the railway officers were with me.

THE PLAINTIFF'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Hawkins (in cross-examination)—Col. Baker addressed you when you first got in at Liphook?

Miss Dickinson—Yes; he asked me if I felt the draught.

Q.—Was he arranging papers? A.—I should say not; I saw none.

Q.—Was there no other conversation between you until you got to Hazelmere? A.—No.

Q.—When did you speak about the prettiness of the branch line? A.—At Hazelmere.

Q.—You had spoken of Midhurst? A.—Yes; I had said we lived near there.

Q.—Did he ask where you lived? A.—No.

Q.—You did not mention the house you lived in? A.—No; I said we lived near there.

Q.—Was it then you had some further talk with him? A.—No; afterward, near Guildford; not long afterward.

Q.—You kept up a continuous conversation until you got to Guildford? A.—Yes.

Q.—He had told you he was on the staff at Aldershott? A.—Yes.

Q.—You had a conversation about your intended journey? A.—Yes.

Q.—You had stated you expected your brother? A.—Yes.

Q.—At the station? A.—No; in town.

Q.—Had you said who you were to meet at the station? A.—I first said my brother, and then corrected it to my brother-in-law.

Q.—Had you talked of other topics? A.—Yes.

Q.—Mesmerism, for instance? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did he say? A.—"Have you seen Maskelyne and Cook, and do you believe in mesmerism?" I said, "No; but I suppose there is something in it;" he said he had a friend who could mesmerise and could make young ladies he had never seen before follow him about; I said I did not think it was very easy to believe that, he said "I think you could be mesmerised;" I said, "Why?" he said one thing I did not hear, and asking him to repeat it, he said, looking at me, "I don't know; you have a look about you"—that was all about mesmerism.

Q.—Do you recollect any other topic? A.—Yes, the Academy, the theatres, &c.; he asked me where I generally stayed in town; I told him we had stayed at Almond's hotel, in Clifford street; he said, "How very odd; you should have mentioned that; I was staying there last night; I said, "Oh; is Mrs. Logan (the landlady) going on still?" he said, "Yes, just the same," adding that the hotel was very central and very quiet.

Q.—Was anything else said? A.—About Aldershott, as I have already stated.

Q.—Nothing more about himself? A.—No.

Q.—Nothing as to where he was going to stay in town? A.—No; he said he had come down from town that morning.

Q.—Did he say he was going back there? A.—No.

Q.—Did you say where you were going to stay? A.—No; I did not say where; I merely said "in town;" I did not mention the place.

Q.—The train stops at many places between Petersfield and Woking? A.—Yes, almost every station.

Q.—It was tedious traveling? A.—Yes, very slow.

Q.—You said so, didn't you? A.—I dare say I did, but I can't recollect it.

Q.—Didn't you remark upon the frequent stoppages? A.—I might have done so.

Q.—Was it not upon that remark of yours Col. Baker said he thought that they did not stop again until they reached Vauxhall? A.—I can't recollect. I don't think it was.

Q.—Then how was it he came to say it? A.—It might have been on my observing it was slow.

Q.—I understood you to say that up to Woking you had had no reason to complain? A.—Up to Woking.

Q.—When I say reason to complain, nothing you had rather not have had said or done? A.—Nothing.

Q.—Col. Baker had changed his seat, though, before that? A.—Yes, he had.

Q.—That is, from the centre of the opposite side to the seat opposite you? A.—Yes.

Q.—You had been traveling in that way for half an hour? A.—Yes.

Q.—I think you said the carriage was locked on one side? A.—Yes, the opposite door to where I was sitting.

Q.—No one had got into your carriage from the time you left Liphook? A.—No.

Q.—Had Col. Baker got out at any station? A.—No, he had not.

Q.—At Woking you remained some time? A.—Five minutes, I think, but I am not sure.

Q.—How soon after leaving Woking was anything said or done by Col. Baker. A.—Almost immediately.

Q.—As much as four or five minutes? A.—I should think not so much.

Q.—Do you remember how it commenced? A.—As we passed the "Actors'" Home [just past Woking] he said he had never seen any of them walking in the garden, though he traveled so often; that was the first thing he said; then it was he said: "I suppose you don't often travel alone?"

Q.—Where was he then sitting? A.—In the corner opposite me.

Q.—You told us the next thing he said was he asked you whether you could fix a time when you would be on the line again? A.—Yes, and I said never.

Q.—How long was it before he shut the window? A.—That was when he asked me my name.

Q.—How long? A.—I don't think it was five minutes afterward.

Q.—Was it then he sat beside you? A.—He got up, put up the window, and then sat beside me.

Q.—Did he speak to you directly? A.—He took hold of my hand.

Q.—Directly? A.—Yes; directly he took hold of my hand and asked me my name, saying also, "May I write?"

Q.—Did you make any reply? A.—I said nothing but "Get away, I won't have you near," and then he took my hand.

Q.—Was it before that? A.—At the same time I pushed him off.

Q.—Did he move from his seat then? A.—No; he put his left arm round my waist.

Q.—You say you got up and tried to ring the bell? A.—Yes.

Q.—He said, "Don't ring?" A.—Yes.

Q.—You say he put his arm around your waist? A.—Yes; that was before I got up.

Q.—Where was the bell? A.—On the opposite side over where he was sitting.

Q.—You had to get up from your seat and reach over? A.—Yes; and I had great difficulty in getting up.

Q.—But you did get up and tried the bell? A.—Yes; and he said, "Don't ring."

Q.—Did you make any observation on that? A.—No, I said nothing.

Q.—Nor about the window, when you were again in your seat? Was there an arm to it? A.—No.

Q.—The window was closed? A.—Yes; he had put it up.

Q.—He was in front of you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Immediately opposite the window? A.—Facing it.

The learned Judge—We must have this exactly. You say he pushed you back into the seat? A.—Yes.

Q.—How? A.—He was standing up trying to prevent me from getting at the bell.

Q.—Did he push you or pull you back? A.—He pushed me back and was leaning over me.

Mr. Hawkins—He was, as I understand, standing between the two seats? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the window would be to his right? A.—Yes.

The learned Judge—He was leaning over you? A.—Yes; and he had hold of me so that I was powerless.

Q.—How had he hold of you? A.—I can't tell.

Mr. Hawkins—You pushed the window up with your elbow? A.—Yes; just after I got up.

Q.—You must have laid hold of the strap of the window to lift it up and let it down? A.—Yes.

Q.—And then you put your head out and screamed? A.—Yes.

Q.—Before you got out of the carriage had you seen anyone? A.—Yes. When I screamed the last time I saw two gentlemen in the next compartment, who put their heads out, and I asked them how long it was before we stopped.

Q.—Had you spoken to them before you got out? A.—I can't recollect.

Q.—The handle of the door would be on the side nearest to your seat? A.—Yes.

Q.—Which hand did you put out? A.—I don't recollect; I put both hands out.

Q.—Were you screaming then? A.—Yes; very loud.

Q.—Then you stepped out backward on to the footboard? A.—Or the step; I am not quite sure; I stepped on to something, I think it was the footboard.

Q.—Had you said you would get out? A.—No, I had said nothing about it.

Q.—Do you remember whether he said anything to you? A.—I heard nothing until I was out.

Q.—How was it you held on? A.—By my left hand to the outside handle of the door, the door being half open.

Q.—And you standing on the step? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was your face toward the carrriage? A.—Yes; I stepped out backward.

Q.—The door was half open; could you see through into the carriage? A.—No, I was outside, half behind the door.

The learned Judge—Did you leave go the handle? A.—I think so.

Q.—What had you hold of when you first stepped out? A.—I don't know.

Mr. Hawkins—Are you sure that the door was between you and the inside of the carriage? A.—Yes; the door was ajar; I was partly behind it; I partly leaned back; I was outside the door, leaning back.

The learned Judge—Do you think you ever had hold of the other handle—the carriage handle? A.—No.

Q.—Then you had hold of Col. Baker? A.—Yes; I had hold of his arm, and he of mine.

Mr. Hawkins—Do you remember him saying, "You're killing yourself?" A.—No, I don't remember that; I had hold of his arm, and he had hold of my wrist.

Q.—The passengers had then seen you outside? A.—Yes.

Q.—He had said, "I'll get out at the other side?" A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you say you knew the other door was locked? A.—No; I said, "If you leave go, I shall fall.

Q.—You did not say the other door was locked? A.—No.

Q.—He supported you as you stood outside? A.—Yes; I could not have held on without.

Q.—Did you ask Col. Baker when the train would stop? A.—No, the gentleman in the next compartment.

This closed the cross-examination, which had been conducted with the utmost courtesy of tone.

Mr. Sergeant Parry—What did he say as to writing to you? A.—He said, "May I write?"

Q.—How was it you were able to get up and go to the window? A.—Because I was free, as he had sunk down right in front of me.

Q.—Was he close to you then? A.—Yes; I think he was kneeling.

Q.—Did you see him doing anything then? A.—I had an impression—

Mr. Hawkins objected that this did not arise out of any cross-examination.

Mr. Sergeant Parry urged that it might do so.

The learned Judge—No; Mr. Hawkins, I observed, avoided asking any questions about that.

Mr. Sergeant Parry—What did he do? A.—He pulled me back as I propped myself up by my elbows on the window.

This closed the examination of Miss Dickinson, which lasted about two hours. She answered throughout with the utmost coolness, calmness, and clearness, showing only by a slight flush the traces of any natural excitement which might result from so protracted an examination before a crowded court.

THE TESTIMONY.

The next witness, a bricklayer at the Walton Station, was called to state that he had noticed a young lady standing outside one of the carriages in the train.

Then a platelayer was called who had picked up the young lady's hat 400 yards on the Esher side.

Then a guard was called, who stated that the train left Woking about eleven minutes late, and in due course would not stop again until it came to Clapham. Weybridge was the next station, and then Walton, and then Esher. Between Walton and Esher the driver whistled, and his attention was drawn to a carriage in the train, and he saw a lady hanging outside, and he went to the lady and helped her down from the steps. He saw the defendant on the gravel, he having already got down, and the young lady said the gentleman insulted her, and would not let her alone. I asked him what he had been doing. He said, "Nothing," and he said he knew the lady's brother well at Aldershott. I put him in the next compartment with other gentlemen.

Mr. Poland—Did you notice his dress? A.—Yes; it was unfastened in front,

Q.—His trousers? A.—Yes.

Q.—When did you first notice that? A.—When he was standing on the gravel at Esher.

Q.—Can you say to what extent? A.—I should say all the buttons were undone except the top one.

Q.—You put him into another compartment? A.—Yes, and locked the door; I asked him for his name and address, and he wrote it, "Baker, Army and Navy Club;" then the lady got into another compartment, and the train went on; between Woking and Esher the train was going forty miles an hour.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine—Did the lady's dress seem disarranged? A.—No.

Q.—What coat had the defendant on? A.—A dress coat, I should say, with an overcoat on his arm.

Q.—Never mind the coat on his arm. I am talking of the coat on his back. A.—I cannot say what was the cut of the coat.

Q.—Was it a frock coat? The witness hesitated.

Q.—You see you are so very particular about his trousers, cannot you describe his coat? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Was it buttoned? A.—No.

Q.—Was his waistcoat? A.—To the best of my belief it was.

Q.—Were his trousers? A.—The top button.

Q.—Not more? A.—It may have been.

Q.—I know it might have been. I want to know if it was. You have sworn that all the buttons of his trousers were undone except the top. A.—To the best of my belief.

Q.—Did you call his attention to that? A.—No.

Q.—Why? A.—It slipped my memory.

Q.—Do you mean that you did think of telling him, and that you forgot it? A.—I never thought to tell him of it.

Q.—Then it did not slip your memory? A.—I never thought about telling him; ladies were about.

Q.—Can you give no better reason? A.—No.

Q.—You asked him what he had been doing to the lady, and he said "Nothing." Why didn't you then call his attention to his dress? A.—I can't say.

Q.—You can give no reason for that? A.—No.

Q.—Did one of the gentlemen come and speak to you? A.—Not to my recollection.

Q.—I must have an answer. Will you swear that neither of them spoke to you about his trousers? A.—Neither of them.

Q.—Do you swear solemnly that neither of them spoke to you? A.—No; I don't believe—

Q.—Will you swear? A.—I don't believe that either of them spoke to me.

Q.—Did you notice at once that his dress was undone? A.—As soon as I saw him on the gravel.

The learned Judge—Was he there when you first came up? A.—Yes, I believe so.

Q.—He was on the gravel when you came up? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you helped the lady out? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then he was on the gravel before the lady got out? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—About a minute.

Q.—Before the Magistrates' did you say that the trousers were three parts unbuttoned? A.—I may have done so; they looked to me all open.

Q.—What do you mean—all, or three parts? A.—Three parts.

Q.—That you say upon reflection? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you mean by that every button except the first? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then, by "three parts," you mean all but the first? Witness hesitated.

Q.—Do you mean three parts? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then, why did you say all the buttons were undone except the top? A.—I spoke to the best of my belief.

Q.—What do you say now? A.—Three parts.

Q.—Then, you give up all the other buttons except three parts? A.—Yes.

Mr. Sergeant Parry, in re-examination, elicited that the witness said before the Magistrate, "I don't believe the top button was unbuttoned, but I saw his shirt."

The learned Judge read from the deposition to that effect, "His trousers were three parts unbuttoned, not the top button; I saw his shirt."

The next witness was Mr. Pike, a merchant at Manchester, who was not examined before the Magistrate, but whose evidence had been communicated to the defendant's advisers. He was traveling, he said, on the day in question in the same train, in the same compartment with Mr. Burnett, another of the witnesses, and he remembered hearing screams some short time after starting from Woking; he looked out and saw the young lady standing on the footboard of her carriage; we were, he said, very close to her; I believe in the next compartment. Others were looking out of the train, as the screams were so loud that they could be heard distinctly; the train stopped, and Col. Baker was put into our compartment; the guard came and asked his name and address; he said he had no card, but he wrote his name down; he had an overcoat hanging over his arm; he sat down, and I was sitting at the extreme end of the opposite side of the carriage; he said, "It was most unfortunate a lady and gentleman traveling in the same compartment; that the lady was very much frightened and alarmed;" then I remarked, looking toward my fellow-passengers with the view of drawing his attention, "No wonder the lady was frightened, considering the state of your dress;" his dress was disarranged; the trousers were partly unbuttoned; of that I am quite certain; you could see a portion of white apparel through the opening; he said nothing, but readjusted his dress—that is, he buttoned up his trousers, and we proceeded in silence.

Mr. Hawkins, in cross-examination, asked when the witness was first examined on the subject, and he said before the Grand Jury; his trousers were opened exactly as they might have been through an accidental omission to fasten them; I should say three or four buttons were unfastened, but I am not prepared to say how many; when I called his attention to it he made no observation at all.

The next witness was Mr. Burnett, the other passenger in the carriage with the last witness, who was examined before the Magistrates. He said: Hearing the screams, I looked out and saw the young lady and asked her what was the matter, and she said a gentleman had insulted her; she seemed to be on the footboard, and was screaming for some time; I tried to stop the train; I saw a man's hand come out and catch hold of her round the arm, and I saw her hat blown off; when the train was stopped Col. Baker was brought to our compartment, and the guard came and asked for his address; I was sitting exactly opposite to Col. Baker, and he said he had been talking to the young lady and she got needlessly frightened, and my fellow-passenger said: "What makes your dress in such a state?" on which I saw the action of his hands as if he was buttoning up his dress; I also saw him put his hand behind his back as if he was buttoning—

Mr. Hawkins objected to the phrase "as if."

The witness said he saw him put his hand behind him; he made no remark, and they went on in silence.

The next witness was Rev. Baldwin Brown, minister of Brixton Independent Chapel. He also was a passenger in the same train, three or four carriages behind Miss Dickinson, and he stated that after leaving Woking he heard screams; he heard them soon after leaving Weybridge, the next station after Woking; he looked out and saw persons leaning out and making violent movements as if to stop the train; he saw a lady outside clinging to the carriage and screaming violently; the train stopped, and he got out and ran to the carriage and helped to assist her down; she was very distressed, and had evidently suffered great alarm, though at the same time she had great self-control; he saw Col. Baker in the carriage as she was assisted out; she said, "I will not ride further in the carriage with that man." He saw him get out, and, at her request, he accompanied her to town; he went with her to the Police station, and afterward took her to her brother's house and then left her.

This witness was not cross-examined.

THE ARREST.

The next witness was Atter, the Police Sergeant who was at the station, and who, hearing what the guard said, went to the train where the lady and the defendant were, and went with them to the office, where the guard said "the lady had been insulted by that gentleman;" I asked the lady the nature of the insult, and she made no answer; Mr. Brown said she could not explain in the state she was in, but would consult her brother; I asked her name and address, which she gave; the defendant then turned round and said, "I know your brother," and he turned round to me and said, "I know her brother very well;" I said, "It's a great misfortune for you both," and I asked him his name and address, which he gave me, "Col. Baker, Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, and Aldershott;" I then asked him for his card, which he gave me; I said, "It is an unfortunate occurrence," and he said, "Yes, I'm sorry I did it; I don't know what possessed me, I being a married man;" I then asked him if he had any objection to a man going with him in plain clothes to his club, and he made no objection, and I did so.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, in cross-examination—When he said "I am sorry I did it," what did you understand by it? A.—I took it to refer to her expression that he had insulted her.

The Deputy Chief Constable of the Surrey Constabulary, who had received the warrant on the 18th, stated: I went to the Guildford Station and saw Col. Baker get out of the train, and I asked to speak with him, and he came with me to a waiting-room; I then told him that I had a warrant to execute against him, and I read it, and he asked, "Why is the offence brought here?" I said, "Because it was committed in this district;" he said, "Who laid the information?" I said, "The young lady herself," and showed him the information; he asked, "Where is she; is she here?" I said, "Yes, she is in the town with her brother, Dr. Dickinson;" he said, "I suppose if I can arrange it with Dr. Dickinson it will be all right?" I said, "I don't know;" I took him to the station, and he was remanded, and after his remand he made a statement in my presence to Inspector Potter, but which I did not take notice of, and cannot state what it was.

Inspector Potter was called, and stated that he heard the defendant say before one of the magistrates—

The learned Judge said this could not be evidence; it ought to be on the depositions.

The defendant's statement before the Magistrates was then put in and read:

"I am placed here in a most delicate and difficult position. If any act of mine could have given any annoyance to Miss Dickinson, I beg to express to her my most unqualified regret. At the same time I solemnly declare upon my honor that the case was not as it has been represented by her to-day under the influence of exaggerated fear and unnecessary alarm. To the evidence of the Police Constable I give the most unqualified denial. I don't in the least intend to say that she willfully misrepresented the case, but that she has represented it incorrectly, no doubt under the influence of exaggerated fear and unnecessary alarm."

This closed the case for the prosecution.

THE PROSECUTION AND THE JURY.

As no witnesses were to be called for the defense, Mr. Sergt Parry then addressed the jury on the case for the prosecution. He said it was clear that the lady had not exaggerated what had occurred, and as to the charge of assault and indecent assault the defendant had no defense, and he assumed that on those charges he must be convicted. But his counsel would endeavor to persuade them that he was not guilty on the graver charge of attempting to violate. His learned friend had elicited in cross-examination all the conversation that had occurred, no doubt with a view of suggesting that, though the lady was innocent and artless, yet her very innocence and artlessness led him to imagine that he, an officer and an experienced man of the world, might in a short space of time debauch and seduce her. The moral depravity of that was fully as great as that which was imputed in this charge of attempting to violate. That such an idea should have entered his mind and that he should have endeavored to carry it out was something so revolting that it was not less shocking than the crime imputed. No one could doubt that the lady would have been debauched or violated but for her brave and heroic resistance. [An outburst of applause.] The nature of the defense thus suggested was morally as wicked as the crime imputed. Still, he admitted that if this were the truth, the defendant could not for an attempt to debauch be convicted of an attempt to violate. The defense suggested was that the defendant meant to go as far as he could without actual force. But who could doubt that if the defendant had remained with that lady in the carriage he would, somehow or other, have achieved his object? And what was that? Was it seduction or was it rape? Where was it? The lady was inclosed in a prison, hardly able to resist a strong man like the defendant if he desired to accomplish his end. She was under a kind of duress, which must last for more than half an hour, and he was pulling her about, seizing hold of her person, laying hold of her body, pushing her down, kissing her, standing over her—as she herself said, she "felt herself powerless." He sank down before her. She had an impression what his hands were about. Her impressions were not evidence, but the jury could act on them; and if at that moment he had completed his act, would it have been rape or would it have been seduction? Could it have been said that she had consented? Would it have been seduction, or would it have been rape? Look at all the circumstances, especially the closing the window, which of itself implied a desire to stifle her cries and implied an anticipation of resistance. When he dragged her back from the window it might well be that it was not to continue his efforts; but then he found he was baffled, and he never gave up the attempt until he was defeated. What at that time was the state of his dress? The guard—a muddle-headed witness—had been helpless in the hands of his learned friend, though the effect of his evidence was confirmed that he saw the defendant's dress open. The jury could not doubt that he was telling the truth, for it was entirely confirmed by the two gentlemen who were called. The defendant gave no explanation—he did not give that which was now suggested by his counsel, that it was an accidental derangement of his dress. In his statement before the Magistrates he did not deny that his trousers were unbuttoned, nor did he offer any explanation of it. What was the only possible explanation except that it was with a view to commit the act suggested; and though, if it was seduction, it was not a criminal offense, the jury would have to judge whether it was not intended to exert force to accomplish his object. His learned friend would do his best to persuade them that this young lady by her artless conversation had led his client to expect that she would prove an easy victim. It was for the jury to say whether they would be satisfied with the defense thus set up.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Hawkins, in beginning his address to the jury, said that they must feel he had never had a more painful task before him, and one of more than ordinary difficulty. He came into court that morning on the eve of a criminal trial—a trial which was to affect the liberty and the reputation of one of our most gallant officers—and he witnessed a scene of excitement such as he had never seen before, and hoped to God he might never see again. Nor was this the only difficulty he had to deal with, since for some weeks the case had been the theme of discussion throughout the country. His learned friend in his closing address had appealed to their passions and their feelings, and the appeal had been responded to by a burst of unthinking applause. He had, however, one hope—he was sure that the direction of the learned Judge would be listened to with attention, and that they would struggle to do that which they had sworn to do—to determine the case upon the evidence without prejudice and without feeling. In his address to them on behalf of the defense he desired to assist them in their discharge of their duty, and he not only had the complete concurrence of his client, but he acted on his original instructions. His friend had approved the course he had taken before the Magistrates, and it was due to Col. Baker to say that it had been prompted and directed by Col. Baker himself, whose conduct throughout, from the moment the charge had been made—whatever might have been his culpability—had certainly been unimpeachable. Upon his express instructions he declared that he had no desire to make the slightest reflection upon the young lady. He would now proceed to tell them how far he felt able to make a defense. How could he—how could any man—in the face of the evidence given to-day, how could he say that Col. Baker had not been guilty of an assault, and of an indecent assault? He could not so far stultify himself as to dispute that. He had no means of calling any witness to state the view which Col. Baker would have given of the case, for he could not call Col. Baker to explain how he had come to be guilty of these improprieties. But as Col. Baker could not be called, it was very hard that the counsel for the prosecution should suggest that he had formed the design of seducing this young lady. That was a question quite foreign to the present issue, which was whether Col. Baker had the intention of committing a rape upon this young lady, whether he intended to violate her by brute force in spite of all her resistance. Let the jury observe that the charge was not one which the lady had herself ever made; her complaint was merely that he had "insulted her," and the warrant was for an indecent assault, although as much was known then as was known now.

The learned Judge observed that the defendant had been committed for the attempt to violate. The Magistrates had taken that view of the case, and had committed him upon that charge.

Mr. Hawkins said that was so, no doubt, but, after all, the question would be whether, on the direction of the learned Judge, the evidence sustained that view. His friend had quite mistaken the view with which he had cross-examined the lady; it was with no idea of imputing levity, but only to explain the circumstances of the case on which the jury were asked to find the defendant guilty on this serious charge. It was plain that until the train got past Woking there had been no impropriety, and she had told him that she was living with her relatives, and he had told her his position, so that he was well aware she was a young lady living near Midhurst. It was probable that the remark that the train would not stop again was made on her remark that the train was slow. After leaving Woking he changed his seat, and "I cannot," said Mr. Hawkins, "stultify myself so as to say what might not have entered into Col. Baker's mind at that time, and he certainly proceeded to take liberties which, of course, cannot but be reprobated." But the question was as to his actual intention at the time; and an indecent assault did not show an intention to commit a rape. He could not excuse what Col. Baker did. But the question is as to the circumstances which are said to show the attempt to violate. Up to the time of the young lady getting up to ring the bell there surely was nothing to show such an intention. But, finding that she was about to ring the bell and alarm the guard, it was natural that he would rise to prevent her; it was natural that he should lay hold of her and try to pull her back. No doubt, she said that he pushed her on her seat and pressed against her; but, even if she was right in all this, though there would be an aggravated assault, it did not show an intention to ravish. Let the jury consider the circumstances and judge whether it was possible that he could have had that intention, for of a surety she would have been powerless to prevent him. This liberty he had taken, improper as it was, was far too light to be taken as a proof of an attempt to ravish. He could not for the moment extenuate it or excuse it, but still it fell far short of evidence of an attempt to ravish. Surely the circumstances rather negatived the attempt to commit a rape! If such an attempt had been made could she have been self-possessed, as one of the witnesses said she was? She had resisted indecent liberties, and was prepared to resist them, and had got out of the carriage in order to resist them, and nothing more was done or could be done. Surely all the circumstances were far more consistent with a mere indecent assault than an attempt to violate. When she rose to open the window why should he not have pulled her down and prevented her? But all he did was to endeavor to prevent her getting out. As to the state of Col. Baker's dress, of course after the evidence of Mr. Pike he could not dispute the facts; but that gentleman admitted that it might have been accidental, and the young lady had observed nothing of the kind, nor was it fair to attempt to get at her impressions on the matter. It was not in his power to offer any evidence, for Col. Baker could not be called as a witness. He protested against the suggestion that, however improper or even indecent his conduct might have been, he was prepared to violate that young lady. What! attempt to violate a young lady about to join her friends and relatives! surely such an excess of brutal, horrible outrage, could not be credited. He did not for a moment attempt to exculpate the defendant, or even to extenuate his conduct, but he did implore them not to confound two matters so different in their nature. It might be that he might have indulged in the idea of gratifying his passions, led on by some hallucination and delusion to imagine that she would have yielded to his entreaties, but that he should have really intended despite of all resistance to commit a rape upon her was, he ventured to say, utterly incredible. He had thus addressed them on the evidence as to the only point at issue in the case. He could not raise any defense against the minor charges; he had endeavored to make a defense against the more serious charge. Col. Baker stood in a most lamentable position. Lowered from such a pinnacle of honor to such a depth of shame! To say that he felt remorse for his act was saying nothing. To say that he wished to make reparation—any reparation in his power—was saying little, though it was all he could say. He offered the deepest expression of his remorse, his regret, and his self-reproach; he awaited with terrible anxiety the verdict on the more serious part of the charge, and he looked with sorrow and bitter regret to his clouded future and his ruined prospects. He was sure, however, that the jury would give their verdict uninfluenced by passion and by feeling, with a calm desire to administer justice.

THE JUDGE AND THE JURY.

The learned Judge, in addressing the jury, reminded them that they had only to answer the questions he should put to them, and even though their answers might lead to a result different from that which they desired, they must not on that account shrink from giving them freely according to the evidence. It is for me to tell you, he said, what the questions are which you are to answer, and it is for you to answer them faithfully—whether the effect is to acquit or to convict. That part of the matter rests with you. I have nothing to do with the answers you give; you are not to answer them according to your wishes as to the verdict, but entirely as the evidence may dictate. Forget, therefore, all expressions of the opinion of persons not responsible as you are, and think only of your own responsibility and your duty to give the most calm, dispassionate, and careful consideration to the evidence in the case, honestly giving the answers you think ought to be given to the questions I shall put to you. The defendant is charged, first, with an assault, and if without any ill-feeling in his mind he laid his hand upon her without her consent it is an assault. But he is charged next under a statute with an indecent assault, and as to that I have no right to tell you what particular act according to law will or will not amount to an indecent assault. The only definition I can give you is that, if a man assaults a woman in such a way that ordinary right-minded men would say it was indecent, then it is an indecent assault, I cannot lay down the law as to what is or is not "indecent" beyond saying that it is what all right-minded men, men of sound and wholesome feelings would say was indecent. The lady says he kissed her on her mouth. I say to you, as I said to the Grand Jury, that if a man kisses a woman against her will for the purpose of gratifying any carnal feeling in his own mind, or to excite a carnal feeling in hers, it is for you to say whether it is not an indecent assault. So that, if you are satisfied that the defendant kissed the lady with such feelings, even though you were not satisfied that he put his hand under her dress, then there would be an indecent assault. But then comes the other and graver accusation, which, let me tell you, is of the highest importance. The defendant is charged, under a statute, with an assault with intent to commit a felony—that is, in this instance, a rape. Now, as to that, it is not correct to say that the question is whether he had determined to stop if he found her resistance go beyond a certain point; but the question is whether he intended to violate her, and he cannot be convicted of that offense unless you are satisfied that he had it in his mind to have carnal connection with her, notwithstanding any resistance she might make. If you are satisfied of that, then it is your duty to convict him; but if not, then to acquit. You, of course, can only tell what was in his mind by his acts or words. He never said he had that intention; on the contrary, he has always denied it; and therefore it must be inferred, if at all, from what he did. What, then, are the facts which make against him on this the most important part of the accusation? And, first, what is the legal rule as to the interpretation of facts in a criminal case? It is your duty, if they are doubtful, to give them the most merciful interpretation. If you have no doubt as to the effect of the facts then you must give them that effect, even though it be to the destruction of the prisoner; but if you have a doubt then you must give them the most indulgent interpretation. Now, no one can have heard the case without feeling in his own mind the strongest sympathy for that young lady, and it requires the greatest care in every one of us to consider the case calmly and dispassionately, and not to be led away by our feelings. The young lady entered an empty carriage and traveled for some time alone, and then the defendant entered it. You have seen them both; you have seen the young lady and you see him. The young lady is in her twenty-second year; he, it is said, is about fifty, certainly very much older than she. He began a conversation with her, which she could hardly repulse. She conversed with him; it is for you to say whether there was anything in her conversation which the most innocent girl might not have said to any one who seemed respectable, and whose demeanor toward her was respectful. She carried on that conversation with him until they got to Woking, the greater part of an hour, and there was nothing until they left Woking to complain of. Whatever there is in the case to affect the defendant in respect of the grave charge occurred between that place and Esher. He put up the window, and it is suggested that it was to prevent her screaming from being heard, and that he anticipated resistance; but it might also occur to him that whatever happened ought not to be open to observation. The learned Judge then reviewed minutely the evidence of the young lady as to what occurred, asking the jury as he went along whether it went to show an intention to commit a rape, or whether it did not rather show an attempt to get her into such familiar intercourse as might lead the way to a future seduction. You must ask yourselves, he said, whether he had made up his mind to use irresistible force, or whether he was hesitating; and if you think that, however wicked he was, he was hesitating, and could not make up his mind to use the last extremity of violence, then he is not guilty upon this charge. You must take yourselves there; you must picture to yourselves the scene as it occurred, and remember that, as she herself said, she was powerless. The question is not whether he intended to compass his object partly by force, partly by persuasion, and partly by exciting her passions, but whether he intended to use all the force of which he was master, and to use brutal violence to effect his object. You will not lose sight of this—that she was able to get up and go to the window, open it, and put her head out. She could not say exactly how it was; she did it in that moment of supreme terror. She was then in a new danger, a danger to her life; but she was able to do it and did it. It is true that the young lady says that just before one of his hands was under her dress, and that she had an impression how his other was occupied; and, as it can not be doubted, after the evidence of the two gentlemen called, that his dress was unfastened, you may be of opinion that it was then that it was done. But still that does not suffice to prove an intention to commit a rape, and if you are of opinion that he intended—most wickedly intended—partly by force, partly by persuasion, and partly by exciting her feelings, to get from her a reluctant consent, and that he did not intend to obtain his object by force and violence alone, in spite of any resistance she might make, then it would be your duty to acquit upon this charge, for it would not amount to the attempt to ravish which is charged. It would be impossible to put the question more clearly to you, and you must bring your intelligence to bear upon it. If you are satisfied that he intended to attain his object by force, whatever resistance she might make, then you must convict upon this charge; but if not satisfied, or if you are in doubt upon it, then you must acquit him on this charge, though you may feel bound to convict him upon the charge of indecent assault, on which no one can doubt he is guilty. The case is important, said the learned Judge emphatically, but there is one thing more important than whether the defendant is convicted or acquitted, and that is that juries should be absolutely honest—that they should honestly bring their minds to bear upon the evidence, and honestly and faithfully find their verdict upon it.

THE JURY RETIRES.

The jury, who had given throughout the most dispassionate demeanor to the case, and had listened to the observations of the learned Judge with the closest attention, then retired to consider their verdict. After being absent about a quarter of an hour they returned into court with a verdict acquitting the defendant upon the first, the graver charge, but convicting him upon the minor charge of an indecent assault.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine then proposed to call military witnesses as to the position and character of the defendant and the probable consequences of a conviction, as to which, however,

The learned Judge said: Not as to the consequences—that I cannot consider. Anything as to character I will hear.

Sir Richard Airey was then called, and said he had long known Col. Baker, and had watched his career with the greatest interest, and knew him to have attained a brilliant reputation as a cavalry officer; he had served in India, and had marched across India to serve in the Crimea, where he had served with the greatest efficiency. Sir Richard added that in his position of Adjutant General it was his business to know the character of officers, and he had never heard anything to Col. Baker's discredit.

Sir Thomas Steele, who is in command at Aldershott, also gave strong evidence in favor of Col. Baker both as an officer and as a man of honor.

THE JUDGE AND THE DEFENDANT.

The learned Judge then, addressing the defendant, proceeded to pass sentence as follows: When, he said, the story of this case was first published, a thrill as of dishonor went through the country. When it was heard that a young and innocent girl, traveling by the ordinary conveyance, had been obliged to risk her life in order to save herself from gross outrage, every part of society, every household, felt as if it had received a personal injury; and when the country heard that her assailant was a gentleman, and a soldier, and an officer, and an officer in high command, it felt fear, and horror, and, I think I may add, disgust. Nevertheless, you have had what everybody must admit to have been a calm and dispassionate trial; and that jury of whom some fear was expressed have known how to discriminate between the charges made against you. They have most honestly, most fearlessly, most properly absolved you from the heaviest part of the charge, though they have found you guilty of that of which no one can doubt you to be guilty. As to the young lady, I have heard it said that she ought not to have remained so long in a railway carriage alone with a man; but it seems to me that this suggests a state of society in this country which, happily, does not exist in any part of it. It seems to suggest that a defenseless woman in a public conveyance in this country, if she is alone in a railway carriage with a man, may expect to suffer some outrage from him. It is not true of any part of society, from the highest to the lowest. There may be now and then a man who gives way to passion, but it is not characteristic of this country, and I wholly deny that there is anything wrong in a woman, however young, being alone in a railway carriage with a man who appears to be respectable and treats her with respect. But if it were otherwise, the arm of the law would be outstretched with vigor to put down such a state of things. It is in general true that a woman, however unprotected, is safe. It has been further suggested that the young lady was wrong in entering into prolonged conversation with one who was a stranger to her. But I cannot agree to that, and it seems to me that it suggests rather a prurient fear than a feeling of self-respect and safety which every innocent woman in this country possesses. It may be suggested that the libertine outrage which you have committed upon her has defiled her. But I say it has not, and that she walks out of this court as pure and as innocent as ever she was, and as undefiled as she was—nay, more, that the courage and spirit she displayed have added a new ray of glory to her youth, her innocence, and her beauty! [A burst of applause.] With regard to you, when I say that you were not only in the rank of a gentleman, but an officer high in command, it implies that, of all who were in that train, you were the last who might have been expected to assail her; and it might rather have been expected that you would do anything to defend a defenseless woman. And I say it advisedly, that even if a girl so young had conducted herself with imprudence and indiscretion, it was for you, as so much older, to have protected her, if necessary, against herself. But there is nothing from the first to the last in her conduct which can palliate or excuse in the slightest degree that dishonorable thing which you have committed. For the crime itself there is no palliation. It is when I think of her and think of you—think of all the circumstances—the crime itself appears as bad as such a crime could possibly be. But there are circumstances which I am bound to take into consideration in the discharge of my duty, and these are the high character you have received, and the probability that this was a sudden outbreak of wickedness in you. You have attained a high rank and a high reputation. I cannot forget that for your brilliant services your country is indebted to you. I therefore have to treat this case as one of a wicked outrage which I must call cowardly and dishonorable, and which you must all your life feel to have been so, but as a sudden outbreak of wickedness in a man who has up to this time borne a high character, and has served his country well. In those circumstances I wish to spare you the physical degradation, which would probably be to you a torture, which would prevent you hereafter retrieving your character, in the hope that at some distant day you may be allowed, by some brilliant service of which you are so well capable, to wipe out the injury you have done to yourself and the dishonor you have done to your country. Yet I must pass a severe sentence upon you, and that sentence is that you be imprisoned for twelve months in the common jail, that you pay a fine of £500, and be imprisoned until you have paid it, and that you also pay all the costs of this prosecution, and be further imprisoned for three months until they are paid.

Col. Baker was then removed in custody, and the trial terminated, the vast audience slowly dispersing.

FLOATING HOSPITAL FUND.

The following additional contributions were received yesterday to provide free excursions for destitute sick children:

P. Bartlett	$50 00	Anonymous	$10 00
O. Jaffe	20 00	George A. Chapman	10 00
Kayne, Spring, Dale & Co	25 00	Ciara and Henry	50
H. Tilston	15 00	Gilman S. Moulton	25 00
Edward Tuck	25 00	Leland Bros. & Co	25 00
Anonymous	10 00	Limbert & Co	5 00
Through R.J. Cortis:		F. Hobson & Sons	20 00
Timm & Somers	10 00	H. F. Spaulding	50 00
Alexander Munn	10 00	John Sherman	10 00
F. Alexandre & Sons	10 00	Edward S. Bull	10 00
Funch, Edye & Co.	25 00	Through W. Thurman, M. D.:	
Edward Hill	25 00	T. F. C., $10; J. K. F., $10	20 00
Moise, Kimball & Co.	100 00	G. I. Seney	25 00
A. P. Irvin	50 00	Sick Children	1 00
J. L. Little & Co	50 00	A Friend of the Needy	10 00
Wilmerding, Duer & Co	10 00	R. Jaffray	5 00
Cash	10 00	Cash	1 00
Little Mary	1 00	Well-wisher	55
Anonymous	10 00	Box No. 4,233 P. O.	5 00
J. K. Jones	10 00	Cash	1 00
C. Hysted & Co	25 00	Anonymous	2 00
Anonymous	10 00	Anonymous (a clerk)	5 00
Cash	1 00	Anonymous	18 75
I. T. I	4 00	Anonymous	11 00
Little Girls' Fair	15 00	S. G. L.	30 00
Contents Savings Bank	3 75	Meissner, Ackerman & Co.	5 00
H	25	J. V. C.	5 00
S. C. H., per NEW-YORK TIMES	5 00	K. F. G.	1 00
E. M. H., per NEW-YORK TIMES	2 00	Through NEW-YORK TIMES:	
J. A. M., per NEW-YORK TIMES	5 00	G. H. Bartlett, Engraving Department, Frank Leslie's	10 00
G. E. U.	5 00	Five dollars a week	1 00
J. G. L.	10 00	M. L.	1 00
C. C. B.	5 00	Anonymous	1 00
C. A.	10 00	Carrie	1 00
A little girl	1 75		
Mr. Clark	3 00		
Total			$896 58

Contributions to this fund are earnestly solicited and may be sent to the office of Williams & Guion, No. 63 Wall street. WILLIAM H. GUION, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees.

AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY SEIZED.

An important seizure of an illicit distillery was made in Brooklyn yesterday forenoon. Acting upon private information, Mr. Lucion Hawley, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for this State, sent Col. Edward McLeer, Special Agent, and Officers W. H. Whitlock and P. R. Hawley to a frame building in Third avenue, near Twenty-first street, where it was suspected that illicit distillation was being carried on. The officers arrived at the point indicated about 11 o'clock, and found a wooden still of the capacity of about 300 gallons in full operation. Two men who were apparently in charge, and who gave their names as Thomas Riddeford and Thomas Zitzom, were arrested. Besides the still, which was provided with a "doubler" and all the necessary connections, the officers seized a boiler of about ten-horse power, several barrels of whisky, and a number of articles necessary for carrying on the business. On the upper floor of the building tanks containing 10,000 gallons of mash were found. The whole property taken charge of by the officers is estimated to be worth from $3,000 to $5,000. The two men who were arrested were taken before United States Commissioner Allen, and held in default of $2,000 bail each, to appear for examination at 10 o'clock this morning. The property seized was turned over to United States Marshal Harlow.

AN INDEPENDENCE DAY ROBBERY.

On July 5 last, Michael Smith, of No. 246 West Twenty-fifth street, was robbed of a gold watch and chain valued at $70, an amethyst ring worth $20, $40 in money, and a silk hat. Last Thursday, while at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Ninth avenue, in which vicinity he asserts the robbery was committed, he saw his stolen hat on the head of James McGee, of No. 355 West Twenty-sixth street. He immediately caused the arrest of McGee, and the latter was held by Justice Wandell yesterday in the sum of $2,000 to answer.

HOW BOND FORGERS WORK.

A SCHEME TO FLOOD THE MARKET.

THE RECENT ISSUE PREMATURE AND THE RESULT OF A BLUNDER—THE ANTECEDENTS OF HALL, RAE, AND OTHERS—EXAMINATION AT THE WASHINGTON PLACE POLICE COURT—POSTPONEMENT TO MONDAY.

It now appears that the issue of the fifteen forged California and Oregon Railroad bonds on Wednesday was the stupid blunder of a new hand. Some three months ago the detectives learned that Roberts, Gleason, Hall & Co. had prepared $500,000 worth of forged bonds of various sorts, with the intention of making a raid upon the market and carrying off fortunes before they could be discovered. It was for no other reason than to prevent this that the officers pressed so hard for the arrest of Roberts, and they have no doubt the incarceration of the chief ringleader of the plot in Ludlow Street Jail thwarted, for the time being, the plans of the scoundrels. The evidence which has been accumulated thus far shows that Rae, or, as he is better known to the Police, "Jew Rae," acted prematurely and entirely upon his own responsibility in getting the fifteen bonds negotiated. This is the only thing that will explain why, in the week which elapsed from the day the loan was negotiated to the day of the discovery of the spurious character of the securities, no further attempt was made to "shove" any more of the forged certificates. Rae, with a stupidity which an old hand like Hall, Roberts, or Gleason would never have been guilty of, omitted to clip from the bonds the July coupons; and the principals in the forgeries were afraid to imperil the entire success of their gigantic scheme by a discovery which might come at any minute; and which, though fortuitously delayed by the procrastination of the Mechanics' National Bank officials, did come eventually through one of these very July coupons. Therefore Rae's venture was not followed up. Had Rae known enough to clip the July coupons, the forgeries, barring accidents, would not have come to light for six months, until the next ensuing coupons fell due, and, with all that time to work in, the probability is that, ready or not, his action would have precipitated the flooding of the market. The temptation would have been too great for the forgers to withstand. The forgeries themselves are certainly the work of a master hand. As matters stand now, Hall, Marshall, and Hazewell will have to be acquitted for lack of evidence, but Rae will very likely suffer the consequences of his imprudence.

Hall is not, as was stated, a brother-in-law of ex-Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City. Henry, brother of William C. Traphagen, the lawyer, is married to his sister, and that circumstance may have given rise to the error. Hall is nearly six feet in height and thin. His countenance is forbidding, but his manners are pleasing. He kept for years a notorious billiard and drinking saloon and restaurant, known as "The Tivoli," opposite the City Hall in Jersey City. He has long been known to the Police as an expert forger, but he has always managed to cover his tracks so well that he has never served any time in prison. The detectives are satisfied that all his engraving and printing have been done in Jersey City, but they have never been able to discover where or by whom. He has been indicted and is now under bail—but he has never been tried—in Rochester for passing some stolen securities. He was mixed up many years ago in the forgery and issue of $10,000 worth of Allentown (Penn.) school bonds; and subsequently in the stealing of forty-one $1,000 Corry City (Penn.) water bonds, which were afterward filled out and negotiated. He was the principal in the first Union Pacific bond forgeries of 1871 and in the issue of the second series of forged Buffalo, New-York, and Erie bonds, $20,000 worth of which were negotiated in Elmira. He was also accused in connection with "Hank" Hall (no relative of his, but a brother-in-law of Miner the great counterfeiter) and Delacroix with swindling the Bank of New-York out of $37,000 by means of a forged check in 1869. Delacroix, while the other two were watching outside the bank, walked out by a rear entrance and left them in the lurch. He was arrested in all these cases, but sufficient evidence could never be obtained to convict him, although the moral proof of his guilt was overwhelming. He is reputed to have plenty of money, and wears on his shirt bosom a diamond pin valued at between two and three thousand dollars.

Rae was originally from Chicago. For some time after his arrival in this City he was a reputable broker. He married the widow of Commodore Levi, United States Navy, of New-Jersey, who possessed an immense fortune. Rae had a splendid establishment at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, and was, for a while, noted for the magnificence of his entertainments and the excellence of his wines. An insatiable passion for gambling soon dissipated his wife's vast wealth, and Rae fell step by step until the Police now look upon him as one of the most dangerous characters that infest "the street." He sold $25,000 worth of the forged Buffalo and Erie bonds to Mr. Ripley, now of Pine street, but managed to escape punishment. On another occasion, when he was arrested on a charge of dealing in some stolen securities, he was equally fortunate. George Marshall was formerly a secret service detective under William P. Wood. Of late years he has been known to the Police as a dealer in "cross" securities. Of Hazwell nothing more is known than has already been stated in THE TIMES.

The detectives are of the opinion that the forged signatures are the handiwork of two men. Among the five names signed to each bond some are written in a flowing, and others in a cramped hand. The only men in this vicinity capable of such skill with the pen as has been displayed are named Gottlieb Engels and George Wilkes. Engels' forte lies in imitating cramped signatures, and he is utterly incapable of forging a flowing hand. Wilkes, on the contrary, is especially good at a flowing signature and worthless at a cramped one. The availability of these two men, the character of the principals in the forgery scheme, and the excellence of all the signatures to the counterfeit bonds, convince the detectives that both Engels and Wilkes had a hand in the forgery. But this is not evidence, and there is nothing so difficult to prove in a court of law as a crime of this kind. The documents to be forged are handed to the forgers, and are subsequently returned by them finished. They do their work without witnesses, locked up in their rooms, and the only tools they use are pen and ink.

Equal difficulty is experienced in tracking to conviction the parties engaged in the other branches of a bond forgery, unless the engraver of the plate, the plate itself, or the printer employed can first be discovered—and in the case of Hall this necessity is lacking. The forgers always take care to dispose of their spurious bonds through an honest man, and to effect this months of scheming have often to be resorted to before a sufficient number of respectable catspaws are secured to warrant hope of success in an extensive plot like the present one. The way this is managed is well illustrated by the arrest of Rae & Co. The forger, like Rae, confides in a man less tainted than himself, like Marshall, who uses a man like Hazwell, with a still greater amount of respectability. Such a man is likely to have a friend like Dinsmore whose reputation is unimpeached, and so by fine gradations the counterfeit at last finds its way to the market. Multiplications of this process and its use in various great cities at the same time make a grand *coup* such as is contemplated easy. The last hour of business is the one generally selected and a period immediately after the date for paying coupons is chosen; and if the counterfeits be well executed and ordinary precautions be taken, accident alone can interfere with complete success. The only hope of the detectives lies in the treachery of one of the "gang," but Hall has never been unfortunate enough to have any one associated with him who could be induced to tell on him. For the present, however, the $500,000 scheme is believed to be at rest.

The examination of Hall, Rae, Marshall, and Hazwell was called yesterday before Justice Wandell at the Washington Place Police Court. Mr. J. E. Gates, a stockholder of the Central Pacific Railroad, was called, and testified informally that he was a stockholder in the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and also private secretary of Mr. C. P. Huntington, its Vice President. He then testified that the California and Oregon Railroad had some time ago become consolidated with the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and that, at the time of the consolidation, the latter company had assumed all the obligations of the former. The alleged forged bonds were *fac similes* of the bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad that were issued before its consolidation with the Central Pacific Railroad. "My secretaryship," he resumed, "has enabled me to become very familiar with the appearances and signatures of the bonds of the latter company. The signature of these bonds (taking one of the forged bonds in his hands) is excellently executed, but the proof of its being forged is based more upon its general appearance and the quality of the paper upon which it is printed than upon the execution of the signatures. If a genuine bond was compared with the one before me the difference would be readily detected. In the latter the vignettes in the upper left-hand corner and the lower part of the bond are very poorly executed indeed."

At this point Mr. Brooke, counsel for Marshall and Hazwell, interrupted the speaker, and asked if he was prepared to swear to his testimony, as he desired to cross-examine him afterward. Mr. Brooke also explained to the Justice that he would object to having the case proceeded with at all, unless positive testimony was offered that the bonds had been forged. Justice Wandell explained that in order to try the case the court would have to proceed on the supposition that the bonds were forgeries. At this point of the examination Detective Elder asked permission to visit the District Attorney's office to converse with Mr. Phelps in relation to the case, and also to get some one from the latter's office to attend to the trial. Justice Wandell stated that the request was reasonable enough, and was proceeding to grant it, when Mr. Brooke stated that the prosecution were scarcely ready to proceed with the trial, and as Mr. Elder was desirous of attending the District Attorney's office, it might probably be best to adjourn the case until the next day, which would enable each to complete a favorable arrangement of matters. The Justice stated that he would be unable to attend to the case on Saturday, owing to previous engagements at the Court of Special Sessions, but added that if both parties would agree he would set the case down for Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The proposal having been accepted, the case was adjourned until that time.

After the adjournment Mr. Brooke asked the Justice to fix bail for the defendant, but the latter refused, saying that it was beyond his province to grant bail, unless specific authority were given him to do so. The counsel then stated that he would wait upon District Attorney Phelps to have the amount of bail fixed.

THE EMIGRATION INQUIRY.

HOW THE BOARD IS MANAGED.

CONTINUATION OF THE LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY — ABRAM WAKEMAN AND BERNARD CASSERLY ON THE STAND— HOW THINGS ARE DONE AT ALBANY— POLITICAL BIAS IN THE DEPARTMENT.

The Assembly Committee charged with the investigation of the affairs of the Boards of Emigration and Quarantine resumed its session yesterday morning, Messrs. McGuire, Alvord, Waehner, Vosburgh, Gedney, and Schuyler, the full committee, being present. Assemblyman John T. McGowan and ex-Commissioner and counsel John E. Develin were also in attendance during the greater part of the afternoon. The witnesses examined were Abram Wakeman and Mr. Bernard Casserly, ex-Superintendent of Castle Garden, who was connected with the department from 1847 to 1873. Abram Wakeman testified that he was present by virtue of subpœna, and wished to state facts in regard to three points connected with this inquiry. The first was in reference to the $60,000 paid by the steam-ship companies in 1871 for efforts made before the Legislature to reduce the head-money; he had nothing to do with the preparation of the bill or any of the measures connected with the matter; he did not know anything of the movement, and only obtained knowledge of it two years afterward through his clients, Williams & Guion; he had never directly or indirectly received any money or any benefit whatever from the transaction; in 1873, at the request of Mr. Williams, he prepared an argument against a proposed increase of head-money; he delivered the argument before the Senate Committee, and received therefor a moderate fee; in 1874 he was similarly employed at the instance of Mr. Dale, as Chairman of a steam-ship companies' conference; witness made the argument, prepared some articles for the press, and revised others that had been written already; during the progress of the matter suggestions were made to him that it would be necessary to raise a considerable sum of money to defeat the bill; he laid that proposition before the companies, and suggested to them, as their counsel, that if they sent money there one year they would have to do it every year; the companies then refused to pay a single cent except for legitimate expenses or services.

To Mr. Alvord—These suggestions as to money came in every instance from gentlemen about the Legislature of the class known as the lobby; no member of either house ever alluded to or made such a proposition; I cannot remember with safety the names of the gentlemen who did speak of it to me; I know a great many of those gentlemen, and might include some names erroneously.

To Mr. McGuire—No one, nor any of these lobby agents were, to my knowledge, retained or employed by, or in the interest of the steam-ship companies; in 1873 there was no one employed that I knew of but myself, as counsel for the steam-ship companies and Mr. Casserly; in 1874 Mr. Casserly was there as counsel, and gave me very valuable assistance in the preparation of papers and statistics; I think Mr. Williams mentioned to me the agreement made with Mr. Nolan, and stated, in brief, the terms as already known in reference to the twenty-five per cent.

Q.—Did he mention the names of any persons as connected with Mr. Nolan? A.—He did; he mentioned, incidentally, that Gen. Jones was a law partner of Nolan, and that perhaps his influence might be thrown with Nolan, but there was never any suggestion that Gen. Jones was to share in Nolan's earnings; I afterward looked into the matter and became convinced that Gen. Jones never received a penny of it.

To Mr. Alvord—In my allusion to the preparation of articles for the press, I only spoke from information and belief; I do not know of it, but think Mr. Casserly was the author of some of them; I was the author of one or two of them, or prompted them.

Q.—Were they published gratuitously by the newspapers, or did the companies pay for them? A.—They were purely gratuitous; I never knew of anything being paid for them; I saw these articles in THE TIMES, *World*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Commercial*, and other papers; I don't know all of them, but they were papers that voluntarily espoused the cause of commerce and the merchants' interests.

Q.—Did you understand that there was any arrangement between the papers and the companies for payment for these articles? A.—Never; not a penny; the articles that appeared were editorial articles as well as correspondence from Albany.

By Mr. Vosburgh—They were written to assist you in your efforts at the time in Albany? A.—They were written for the purpose of creating a sound public opinion, for the effect that opinion might have on the Legislature.

To Mr. Waehner—I do not know, and have not heard, neither do I believe that any money whatever was used to secure the publication of those articles.

By Mr. McGuire—You see, Mr. Wakeman, we are a little particular about these things because committees of investigation are so often looked upon as, and called, whitewashing committees. This one, however, has in some quarters been called a mud-throwing machine.

At this point a messenger from the Cunard Steam-ship Company appeared and submitted to the committee an abstract from the books of the company showing that the company paid to Nolan between April 24, 1871, and July 23, 1873, $8,964. This raises the amount thus far shown to have been paid to him to about eighty thousand dollars.

BERNARD CASSERLY'S TESTIMONY.

Bernard Casserly, formerly Superintendent of the Board of Emigration, was next called, and testified that he served in that capacity from 1861 to May, 1873.

By Mr. Waehner—From your long experience, Mr. Casserly, with the affairs of the board, do you think those affairs are, or have been as a rule, economically and properly administered? A.—I think now as I thought then that the board was not economically managed.

Q.—In what respect? A.—In respect to the number of offices existing at salaries; not that the individual salaries were excessive, but that there were too many salaried officers; it happened year after year that the official force was successively increased in many instances by the division of the duties of a single official so as to make places for two persons, each having a salary; my duty as Superintendent was to execute the orders of the board. (Mr. Casserly here detailed the form of ordering, purchasing and checking the receipt and issue of supplies.) I received all applications of emigrants for aid or advice, received all persons having business with the board, and prepared or revised the papers and documents of the board; I think the Treasurer was a necessary officer of the board, as the receipts sometimes reached $500,000 or $600,000 a year; I acted as Secretary of the board a great part of the time; I do not think I could have found time to act as purchasing agent in addition to my other duties; since my original connection with the board I have frequently assumed duties outside my regular duties.

In response to an inquiry by Mr. McGuire, Mr. Casserly said he did not think there was any reason for increasing salaries from an aggregate of $20,000 to $140,000, while emigration was about the same; in 1865 the salaries were $60,000, and the emigration over 200,000 passengers. Mr. Casserly then went into an explanation of the workings of the commission since 1847, the legislation and litigation in reference to the per capita tax, and other matters. In 1870, about a month after the board was organized, a resolution was adopted favoring a reduction of the head tax to $1 50 from $2 50; that was in May, 1870; in 1871 the board readopted that resolution, and also agreed to embody such a recommendation in their annual report; this action was in both instances the result of conferences between the board and the steam-ship representatives; there was a difference between them, however, as to the condition on which this resolution was adopted; the board claimed that the companies agreed to reduce the passage rates according to the reduction of tax; the steam-ship representatives denied that they made such a stipulation, arguing that they could not do so, being mere agents of companies, and not principals; the recommendations were embodied in a law in 1871; in 1872 there was some agitation of the question of increasing the head-money, and an effort was made to that end in the Legislature; I was asked by the commissioners to go to Albany, which I did, but I must say I did not exert myself strongly in favor of the bill.

Incidentally, in explaining and describing the increase of the expenditures and staff of employes, Mr. Casserly said that it seemed as though the applicants for places became so exhausted with their efforts to secure the places that when they secured them they behaved and acted as though they had done work enough, and had only then to draw their salaries. This state of facts existed for twelve years, up to the time he left the service of the board, and, indeed, for twenty months afterward; the institution became by degrees a political and in some degree a personal machine; in many cases persons were dismissed for political motives purely; in others the duties were divided so as to make room for a new officer or employe; this was especially the case after the accession of the present board; the duties of the board or the amount of work devolving on it had, of course, increased in those years, but not in any kind of proportion to the increase of the number of employes and the expenditure required on the salary list; the present board in the face of the fact that they knew there was a diminishing emigration, maintained a pay-roll of $140,000; in some instances bureaus were abolished, among them the Forwarding Bureau, but the persons engaged in the bureaus were retained on the pay-roll; it was a fact also, as had been charged, that the removals, whenever made, were largely based on the fact whether the persons to be removed were natives or foreigners; there was a general feeling against them; his successor, Mr. Webster, on one occasion, to use his own words, said to a person, "When I came here every man I found about me here was a Dutchman or an Irishman, but all that is changed now."

NOLAN'S SERVICES.

Q.—Can you give the committee any information as to the services performed by Mr. Nolan in 1871 or 1872 for the reduction of the head tax? Do you know now, or did you then know anything about the making of the agreement on which that contract was based and on account of which Mr. Nolan received large sums of money from the companies? A.—Not much; there seemed to be a disposition in the board not to let me know much about it: the first I heard about it was from Mr. Wallach, one of the Commissioners, and that was, I believe, subsequent to the time when he talked with Mr. Schwab, of the Hamburg Line, as he testified to the other day; he merely asked me it I had heard of the companies' arrangement with Mr. Nolan, and said that Mr. Schwab had spoken to him about it; when I heard of it I said I thought it was entirely unnecessary; I did not know Nolan, and did not even know his name was Michael until sometime afterward; I have no acquaintance with him; I might have seen Nolan when Gen. Jones was Counsel to the board; I don't think there was any personal influence used to secure the adoption of the resolution for the reduction of the head tax; I do not think there was any motive on the part of the gentlemen who passed that resolution outside of their wish to meet the views of the shipping interests, as well as in accordance with their own honest and sincere desire to preserve, foster, and encourage the traffic of the port.

By Mr. McGuire—What, Mr. Casserly, induced the steam-ship companies to lay aside their own counsel, a man of standing, ability, and reputation, and employ an obscure and unknown man like Nolan? A.—That is a puzzler to me: I give that up; I was in Albany in 1870, but not in 1871; I was there also in 1872, 1873, and 1874; Mr. Wallach, when testifying before this committee, stated that he believed he was appointed Commissioner out of respect to the German element in the community; I was in Albany at the time he was appointed, and it came about in this wise: The bill had been already introduced naming certain persons for Commissioners; I met Mr. Ottendorfer and Magnus Gross in the corridor of the Delavan House, and they told me they were going to see Sweeny and get him to put Mr. Wallach's name in the bill; the next day the bill was amended by the addition of two names, one of them being Mr. Wallach's and the other Mr. O'Gorman's; O'Gorman's name was put in I suppose to balance the board; the extravagance of the present board was shown in a single item by Senator Johnson in 1874, who pointed out that the annual reports were printed on tinted paper and bound in morocco.

Commissioner Lynch—That was done at Superintendent Webster's own private expense, after he had got the consent of the board.

Mr. Casserly—Well, however that may be, you will find in the financial account for that year a charge of $2,014 for printing and binding the reports of the board; in all the years I have been to Albany I never received any compensation whatever from the steam-ship companies for my services in opposing the increase of the head tax; my brother was there; I wished him to succeed, and I helped him; I had no share whatever of his fees, and was prompted to the work by my desire to see my brother do well, by my opposition to the present board, by my belief that the increase of the tax was unnecessary, and by my desire to see the steam-ship business encouraged and increase.

HOW EMIGRATION AFFAIRS SHOULD BE MANAGED.

After being examined at some length about the rates of steam-ship fares, and the system of supplies in use in the board, Mr. Casserly was asked what he thought would be the best system of managing the emigration affairs of this port. He replied that he believed there should be a commission of three members at fixed salaries; that one should be stationed at Castle Garden, one at quarantine, and one at Ward's Island; they could meet as they now do at stated intervals for the purposes of conference or the discussion or adoption of administrative measures.

To Mr. Gedney—I was in office as Superintendent but one month after the present board came into office; prior to the accession of the present board the nationality of the employes of the board was in the proportion of about ten per cent. American born and ninety per cent. of German and Irish; that has been changed under the present administration, and a great proportion of the Irish and Germans have been removed.

To Mr. McGuire—My brother was employed by the board from 1867 to 1872; his principal duties were in assisting me in clerical work; I thought his services, or some one's services, were necessary to assist me in my duties; I first discovered that political bias crept into the workings of the board in 1866 or 1867; in 1866 and 1867 changes were made which were designed and intended to be political, and the same in 1873, only they were more marked.

By Mr. Vosburgh—What was the political complexion of this board in 1873? A.—Well, there were four Republicans and two half-and-half Democrats.

Q.—What sort of Democrats are they? A.—Democrats whose Democracy sits very lightly on them.

By Mr. Waehner—What kind of a Democrat do you think a Tammany Sachem is? A.—Oh, the very worst kind of a Democrat.

By Mr. Schuyler—What sort of a representation did the original settlers, the old Amsterdam Dutch, like Alvord and Vosburgh and myself, have in the board or among its employes? [Laughter.] A.—I guess they never had any excepting Gulian C. Verplanck. [Laughter.]

From this point until the close of the session the proceedings resolved themselves into a sort of debate of a very promiscuous kind, in which Messrs. McGuire, Alvord, Waehner, and Gedney, of the committee, Mr. Casserly, and John E. Develin took the principal parts. The discussion was evoked by questions put to Mr. Casserly, in which his opinion was sought as to the diversion of emigration to other ports, the causes which influence such diversion, the profits to be realized by steam-ship companies by shipping passengers from Europe to New-York via Boston, the cost to the State of maintaining a pauper, the proportion of emigrants who become a public charge as paupers or vagrants, and the methods of remedying the evils flowing from these causes. As usual, there was a conflict of views and theories, and the debate brought out no important practical data on the questions discussed.

The committee then adjourned until 10:30 A. M. to-day, when Mr. Casserly will be further examined.

BROKEN-DOWN FAMILIES.

A CALL UPON THE DESCENDANTS OF THE OLD VIRGINIANS TO GO TO WORK AND REBUILD THEIR SHATTERED FORTUNES.

From the Richmond Whig, Aug. 10.

The Southern States are not only strewn with the wrecks of political, social, and industrial systems, but also with the wrecks of the good and great old families that came down from colonial times and contributed so many high, historic characters to illustrate and adorn the annals of the New World. Broken-down families! They are in every city, county, and neighborhood of the South. The descendants of statesmen, warriors, and notable old colonial and revolutionary patriots and gentlemen are, in numerous instances, reduced almost to beggary. Take Virginia! It is melancholy to trace the decadence of those many grand old families which have made her social life the admiration of all—the synonym of honor, refinement, hospitality. Broken, scattered, impoverished! The descendants of many of the best people are in absolute want. New people—*novi homines*—lord it over them, and they feel deeply humiliated. Human nature is human nature, and these people feel that they are in a false position; that those who are socially over them ought to be under them. There are young ladies, of the best blood in the land, who have to exert their wits and exercise all their activities and energies to find the means to keep up a barely-respectable wardrobe. School-teaching and sewing-machines! These are what they are reduced to, and it is noble in them to avail of those resources. We should be thankful to those occupations for giving the opportunity of such honorable developments of character.

But what shall we say of the young men? Some of them are talented, mettlesome, high-spirited lads, who feel that they cannot work, and that to beg is a shame, and so they sit down and do nothing. They dream away the active period of life. Fortunately there are others who have a more practical turn, and do not rest until they find something to do. They start out with the determination to find some occupation, and every youth who does that will succeed sooner or later.

One thing is certain, if the broken-down families of Virginia, and indeed of the whole South, are ever to be recruited and restored, that result is to be brought about by the industry of the young—those from fifteen to thirty. They can do this if they will, and surely there could be no higher duty.

We have in Virginia a population, old and young, male and female, rich and poor, white and black, of more than a million and a quarter. We have our lands, our climate, the memories and traditions that have descended from the settlement of the country. We have in every county of the Commonwealth families of distinction and culture. True, they are poor and broken-down. The question is, how are their fortunes to be mended? How are they to be restored? One thing is certain, railing at their hard lot is not going to restore them. Railing at the stirring and industrious people who have got above them will do them no good. Going back to the past and summoning up the shades of illustrious ancestors will be of no avail. The *renaissance* can only be accomplished by work—steady, persevering work.

Is a population of a million and a quarter in an old-established Commonwealth like Virginia, who own the lands, who have farm animals and utensils; who have cities to trade with, railroads, rivers, and canals to transport their products to market; who have churches and schools; who have all the powers of government—if such a population, with such advantages, do not rise, they deserve, like Milton's angels, to be "forever fallen."

To the hundreds of thousands of those descendants of high but broken-down families that are now bewailing their hard lot, we say, go to work! To recruit and restore your fortunes and your rank and prestige, do what your ancestors did to establish them—go to work. In these days all honest work is respectable.

LAW REPORTS.

ERIE'S COAL LANDS.

A NEW COAL COMPANY AUTHORIZED.

On petition of Hugh J. Jewett, Receiver of the Erie Railway Company, Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, made an order permitting the execution of a contract whereby the interests of the Erie Railway Company in Pennsylvania coal lands shall be consolidated with those of the Shawmut Company, the lands of which adjoin, and to some extent surround, those owned by Erie. This consolidation is permitted under the provisions of a contract whereby it is provided: (1.) That a mortgage is to be executed on the property so united to secure bonds to be issued to the amount of $4,000,000; the transfer by Mr. Jewett to the consolidated company of the Erie interest, or, in other words, the entire stock of the North-western Mining and Exchange Company, to wit: 5,000 shares, in exchange for $1,366,667 of the said mortgage bonds at par, subject to the payment of the balance due on the purchase of the lands of the North-western Company, amounting to $544,080 96; the said Shawmut Company to receive a certain number of the said mortgage bonds in payment for its interest in the mortgaged premises. (2.) The consolidation of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company the Pittsburg, Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Company, and the Brandy Camp Railroad Company, (all of which facilitate the working of the lands,) with a capital stock of such consolidated company amounting to $4,000,000 in shares of $100 each, whereof 22,990 shares being a majority of the stock is to be delivered to the Erie Railway Company, or the Receiver. The consolidated company is also to guarrantee the payment of the principal and interest of the said $4,000,000 of bonds of said North-western Mining and Exchange Company. (3.) William D. Shipman is appointed Trustee to dispose of this $4,000,000 of bonds. (4.) The name to be assumed by this new consolidated company is the Pennsylvania and Erie Coal and Railway Company. (5.) The proceeds of the bonds, or so much as necessary, is to be used to construct a line of railroad to furnish an outlet to market for the coal, in connection with the roads already named. By this agreement, Mr. Jewett claims, very great advantages are to be secured to Erie, including an abundant supply of coal for the use of the railway at reasonable rates, and substantially a monopoly of the right to receive from and transport all the freight and passengers carried over and going beyond the line of said Pennsylvania and Erie Coal and Railway Company. He is satisfied, moreover, that he will thereby make the best disposition of the stock which Erie at present holds in coal lands, and best serve the interests of the company's stockholders. The entire body of land, says the petition, which will be held by the consolidated company will amount to 33,107 acres, containing immense deposits of bituminous coal of great value.

TRINITY CHURCH CORPORATION LEASES.

William H. Paine, the owner of buildings Nos. 5 and 7 Murray street, applied to Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an injunction restraining the Corporation of Trinity Church from prosecuting proceedings before Justice Fowler in a District Court to dispossess him by summary proceedings under the statute for non-payment of rent. A plea was interposed before Justice Fowler on the part of the plaintiff by his counsel, Mr. Christopher Fine, that such Justice had no jurisdiction of the case to determine the relative rights of the parties under the conditions of the lease, and also applied, as stated, for an injunction restraining the Trinity Church Wardens, &c., and their agents, from proceeding further in the case before Justice Fowler. In the complaint on which the application was made, it is alleged that in 1812, the lots on which the buildings of Mr. Paine are situated, were leased to one Jacob De La Montaigne for a term of sixty years, at a yearly rent of $26 50 for the first twenty-seven years, and $41 89 for the remaining thirty-three years; that in 1872, at the expiration of the De La Montaigne lease, a lease was made to him (Paine) for twenty-one years, at an annual rent of $6,250, which lease contained a provision for a renewal lease for the same term, at its expiration, at an annual rent to be then agreed upon, and containing stipulations also as to compensation to be made to Mr. Paine for his buildings on the lots (valued at $40,000 now) at the expiration of the lease thereof. On the argument of the motion for an injunction, Mr. Fine contended that Justice Fowler, having jurisdiction in mere statutory proceedings to dispossess, was powerless to adjudicate on the rights of the parties under the terms of the lease and its peculiar stipulations.

Judge Westbrook granted the injunction, and in doing so said: "The effect of the judgment before the magistrate would be to put the corporation in possession of property—buildings—which it does not own. The rights of the parties can only be settled in a tribunal which has power over all the questions. An action of ejectment should be brought, so that the court, in awarding possession, can protect the rights of the owner of the buildings."

Among the papers used on the motion was an old lease, which recites that of five lots (including the two in question) a lease was given by the vestrymen, &c., of Trinity, to Abraham de la Montaigne, the father of Jacob de la Montaigne, on March 25, 1773, for a period of ninety-nine years, during thirty-three years of which the rent was to be $47 25 per annum, $73 75 for the next thirty-three years, and $120 62 for each year of the remainder of the term. Abraham dying before the expiration of the lease, his interest was sold for $19,000, Jacob, his son, Benjamin Ferris, and Benjamin De Witt being the purchasers. Upon this sale the old lease was surrendered and new leases made to the purchasers for the remainder of the term for the lots purchased by them respectively, that to Jacob de la Montaigne being the one under which Mr. Paine, the plaintiff in this suit, first derived title.

NELSON J. WATERBURY'S MANDAMUS.

Some time since, as already published, Nelson J. Waterbury applied for a writ of mandamus to compel the Tammany Society to furnish him with a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the society under which they proposed to try and expel him, accompanied by a temporary injunction restraining the society from acting on his case until such copies were furnished. On the return day of the writ, Mr. Henry L. Clinton, on behalf the Tammany Society, moved to quash the writ as having been applied for on an insufficient state of facts. Judge Westbrook has now rendered a decision adverse to Mr. Waterbury's application. His indorsement on the papers is as follows: The motion to quash the writ must be granted. My continual engagements have prevented me from writing a formal opinion, and I have only time to outline some of the points. The party applying for this writ must state the facts which entitle him to relief, and not conclusions. (2 Crary's Special Proceedings, 62-63, and cases there cited.) (1) The facts are not stated showing the situation of the proceedings against the relator—what those proceedings are, and why this relief is necessary. (2) It does not appear that either of the persons of whom the copies were demanded had charge of them; nor is the time, place, or circumstances of the demand shown, so that the court can judicially see that the refusal was unreasonable. There are several other objections of a similar character, but those stated above are sufficient. It is true, if the conclusions of the relator were evidence, the writ is proper; but, I repeat, the facts on which these conclusions rest should be stated, that the court may judicially reach the same conclusion. Motion to quash granted.

ANNIE SMALL'S ALLEGED PERJURY.

In the case of Annie Small, held by Judge Kasmire on a charge of perjury preferred by Capt. McCullagh, Judge Westbrook, in Supreme Court Chambers, rendered a decision yesterday holding the evidence on which she was committed to have been insufficient. In a memorandum made on the papers Judge Westbrook says:

I have examined the evidence upon which Annie Small was committed, and am satisfied that it falls far short of establishing her guilt. The evidence of Capt. McCullagh is not corroborated so fully as to justify her detention upon a charge of perjury. The other witnesses may not have heard that to which Annie Small testified, as she was in the hall during a part of the interview. On consultation with Judge Donohue, I am informed that the practice here is, upon a proceeding of this character, to examine the evidence upon which the party was committed. My own views of the office of this writ of certiorari, (not the common law writ, but that which the statute gives as a concurrent one with that of habeas corpus,) remain unchanged, but I will conform, as I intimated to counsel, to the practice of this district. Looking at the evidence, I feel constrained to say that I regard it insufficient to justify her detention. I have not time to write a formal opinion, but state this, after consideration.

THE VALUE OF A GOOD REPUTATION.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Rollins called up Herbert N. Lathrop, a book-keeper in the employ of Adriance, Platt & Co., No. 165 Greenwich street, indicted for the embezzlement of various sums of money, the property of his employers. The prisoner, by advice of his counsel, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Mr. Sullivan stated that the accused had never been guilty of any offense before that which he had just acknowledged, and submitted a number of testimonials of good character, with the request that his Honor would take them into consideration in passing sentence. Recorded Hackett said that it was pitiful to see a young man of the prisoner's position guilty of so grave a crime. He had fully examined the papers submitted to him, and was satisfied that the prisoner had previously borne an excellent character for industry and faithfulness. The case was not that of an old offender, and the prisoner had not expended the proceeds of the embezzlements in extravagance or riotous living. Under all the circumstances he felt justified in inflicting the mitigated penalty of two years in the Penitentiary.

COURT NOTES.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions presented an indictment yesterday against Police Officer Kerrin Finnerty, of the First Precinct, charged with outraging Maggie Igoe on the Battery grounds. Finnerty is out on $5,000 bail.

William Kelly, alias John Reilly, bar-tender in the dog-fighting den of Jefferson Carpenter, Rivington street, convicted before Recorder Hackett of engaging in a dog-fight, and remanded for sentence on a motion for a new trial, was brought yesterday before the Recorder, after forty days' imprisonment in the Tombs, and fined $50. Reilly paid the fine, and was discharged.

The General Sessions Grand Jury handed in a number of indictments yesterday, and announced that they had concluded their labors for the term. Recorder Hackett congratulated the members of the Grand Inquest on having so thoroughly disposed of so large a number of cases in so short a period of time, and discharged them with the thanks of the court.

In the case of James Young, convicted in the Court of General Sessions of grand larceny in having removed a quantity of household furniture from Stamford, Conn., and disposing of the same to a dealer in this City, application was made to Recorder Hackett for a new trial, on the ground of newly-discovered testimony. The Recorder yesterday announced that, having carefully examined the evidence submitted, he was convinced that it would have great effect on the minds of a jury, and would therefore grant the order for a new trial.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

John King was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 10 North William street.

Robert J. Good was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of forging a check for $802 50, purporting to be signed by Preston H. Hodges. The boy was arrested while presenting check to the Teller of the Broadway National Bank.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, John Smith and Edmund A. Conklin were held for trial for stealing a "point," an instrument used by stone-cutters. They broke open a tool-chest to get it, and were therefore held as burglars in default of $2,000 bail.

Frederick E. D. Smith is a venerable and benevolent looking colored man. He induced several of his colored friends to believe that he could get them places as stewards and stewardesses on ocean steamers, and received from them $6 30 each as a fee, aggregating about $50 in all. He was unable to keep his promise, and he is now in the Tombs.

James H. Snell came from Germantown, Penn., to see New-York. He saw William Watson, and loaned him $15 on a $20 gold piece to enable Watson to "get a box of glassware from the steamer William Brott." Snell thought he had good security, until he found that "all is not gold that glitters," when he had Watson secured. Watson was assigned to a cell in the Tombs yesterday.

ATTACK ON A POLICE OFFICER.

Roundsman Henry Brice, of the Twentieth Precinct, heard screams proceeding from the upper floor of the tenement-house No. 519 West Thirty-eighth street, on July 18, and on examination found Thomas Taylor, an ex-Sergeant in the British Army, brandishing a sword, with which he threatened to cut the officer in pieces if he dared to enter the premises. The officer, being unarmed, went down stairs, and while doing so saw Taylor following a woman whom he supposed to be his wife, with the sword drawn. Brice called Officer Reilly to his assistance, and both officers went up stairs to arrest Taylor. While Brice was endeavoring to make the arrest Taylor struck at him with the sword, injuring the fingers of his right hand and attempting to wound him. With the aid of their clubs the officers subdued Taylor, and took him to the station-house, the prisoner all along the route acting with great violence and endeavoring to incite a rescue. The story of the prisoner, as told in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, was that the woman referred to was not his wife, and that he called Officer Brice to arrest her, she being under the influence of liquor. The officer refused to arrest the woman, but threatened to arrest Taylor, who, acting in his own defense, drew the sword but did not use it, and was brutally beaten by the officers. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in his cross-examination broke down the defendant's story, and the jury found him guilty. Recorder Hackett said that Taylor and men like him should be taught that they could not use dangerous weapons against Police officers engaged in the discharge of their duty. In view, however, of the previous good reputation of the prisoner, he would not inflict the full punishment under the verdict, but would impose a penalty of eighteen months in State Prison at hard labor.

RECORDER HACKETT'S COURT.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, John McGuire, who stole a number of linen table-cloths from the steam-tug Thomas Cornell on the 3d inst, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison. Francis J. McNamara, charged with the larceny of property worth $30 from Charles Allaire, of No. 435 West Forty-third street, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Lizzie Quinn admitted having stolen $20 from Charles Vaksel, of No. 81 Bowery, on the 7th inst., and received the penalty of one year in the Penitentiary. Edward Hydon, (or Hayden,) charged with breaking into a Greene street saloon and stealing a number of billiard-balls and an opera-glass, pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for two years. Michael Tuite pleaded guilty to an attempted burglary at No. 275 Washington street, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Emily Thompson, a colored woman, indicted for keeping a disorderly house in Wooster street, admitted her guilt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days. Eugene O'Hara, alias Brown, and Patrick Merry, old offenders, were found guilty of stealing a watch and chain from William B. Putnam, of No. 294 Ninth avenue. The Recorder sent them to State Prison for two years. Alfred H. Dugan pleaded guilty to grand larceny; two years in State Prison. James O'Brien, larceny from the person; two years and six months. Thomas Mott, burglary; two years and six months. Jacob Bendam, for keeping a policy shop at No. 180 Essex street; ten days in the City Prison. William Benson, petit larceny; three months in the Penitentiary. Louis Schraeder, Michael Tulley, and John Coffey, petit larceny; six months each. Frank Reinath, grand larceny, and Thomas Sullivan, assault and battery; one year each in State Prison. The court has adjourned for the term.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S LOUISIANA RULE.

In 1869 James A. Whalen began a suit in the United States Circuit Court of this District to recover $358,778 57 from Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, for having, as alleged, on Aug. 8, 1867, unlawfully confiscated property of that value on the plantation of the plaintiff in the Parish of St. Charles, La. The property was seized while Gen. Sheridan was in command in Louisiana, and consisted, among other things, of 550 acres of grown corn, 150 hogsheads of sugar, 63 mules, 250 barrels of molasses, and 18,000 barrel staves. The suit has been pending so long that it was thought nothing further would be done in it, but yesterday Gen. Tremain, who is acting in the absence of United States District Attorney Bliss, as counsel for Gen. Sheridan, was informed that plaintiff would take testimony in the suit *de bene esse*. Gen. Sheridan's defense is that in seizing the property he merely obeyed orders.

A WHOLESOME LESSON.

On Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, Roundsman Heally and officer Mullin, of the Tenth Precinct, armed with a warrant issued by Justice Smith, of the Essex Market Police Court, on complaint of William Doyle, of No. 65 Delancey street, made a descent on a disorderly house kept by Minnie Schmidt in Delancey street. The proprietress and five other women found in the house were arrested and arraigned yesterday morning before Justice Smith, who held the former in default of $1,000 bail to answer, and sentenced the others to the Work-house for one month. A combined effort is now being made by Justice Smith, the Police, and respectable citizens to rid the district of these pest houses

WORK OF THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

The August Term of the Court of General Sessions, which ended yesterday, lasted only ten days. During that time the Grand Jury disposed of 205 cases, found 171 indictments, and dismissed thirty-nine complaints. In the court-room during the same period Recorder Hackett and Assistant District Attorney Rollins transacted an immense amount of business, as follows: Seventy-eight prisoners were sent to State Prison, 23 to the Penitentiary, 8 to the House of Refuge, 6 to the Catholic Protectory, and 2 to the City Prison. Sentence was suspended on six, and eleven were acquitted. This is the largest number of cases ever disposed of in this court in a ten-day term.

AN ALLEGED GAMBLING DEBT.

John Morrissey recently brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas to recover from Solomon Mehrbach, as indorser of a note made by James O'Brien, the sum of $2,700. A motion was made before Judge Joseph F. Daly, a few days since, for leave to defendant to amend his answer so as to allege that the note was given by O'Brien in lieu of a check for the same amount given for a gambling debt. Judge Westbrook allows him to amend, on condition that he admits all the other allegations in the complaint.

EDUCATION OF NURSES.

LETTER OF DR. AUSTIN FLINT.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HAVING SKILLED NURSES — PRESENT STATUS OF THE NURSING SYSTEM—THE SCHOOL FOR NURSES AT CHARITY HOSPITAL.

Dr. Austin Flint was requested in May last by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to write an article on the School for Nurses at Charity Hospital. He has complied, and addressed the Commissioners as follows:

To the Commissioners of Charities and Correction:

The importance of having skilled nurses for the sick, both in public institutions and in families, physicians can doubtless appreciate more fully than others, but a little observation and reflection must render it evident to all. The exigencies of illness call for care and tenderness, intelligence, and fidelity on the part of those who undertake the responsibilities of nursing. These qualities may be found in relatives and friends, or in those whose services are purchased; but these qualities do not constitute all the qualifications needed; in addition, a certain amount and kind of knowledge, together with the tact which can only be acquired by a proper training, are requisite. The responsibility of a nurse is not limited to making patients as comfortable as possible under the circumstances of disease; this is an important object, but another object still more important is to co-operate with the physician in his efforts to shorten the duration of illness, diminish its severity, secure recovery, or prolong life. Physicians will readily admit that competent nursing may be more essential to the safety of a patient than drugs. This statement is in accordance with the fact that, in the management of certain diseases, dietetic and hygienic measures are relied upon more than medicines. These measures, in all their details, must be carried out by the nurse; the physician cannot personally superintend them. To carry out properly the instructions of the physician as regards the administration of remedies is, however, an indispensable part of a nurse's duty.

The want of skilled nurses in this country has been and is still a lamentable evil. I will not attempt to describe nursing as generally practiced hitherto and now. Suffice it to say that, as a class, professional nurses have no adequate knowledge of the offices of a vocation adopted usually without any proper instruction or training. As ignorance and presumption are apt to go together, many are filled with conceit, feeling abundantly able to pronounce opinions on the nature of a disease, the proper treatment, and the capacity of the physician in charge. Instead of co-operating with the physician, they often obstruct or thwart his efforts. It is not uncommon for them to deceive him in respect of symptoms and the operation of remedies. Many are proverbially gossips and mischief-makers. Adding to these things a lack of attention, of kindness, and often of tidiness, and I have given the groundwork for a sketch of the typical nurse of the past and present. Now, the character of nursing, as a rule, is responsible for a great amount of preventible suffering. Not only this, but a needless sacrifice of health and life is attributable to the want of skilled nurses. Moreover, incompetent, indifferent, and deceitful nurses do much to obstruct and impair the advantages to medical men of accurate medical observation. If these statements do not at once commend themselves to belief, they could easily be substantiated were this a proper occasion to enter into a consideration of the subject. Of course, there are exceptions to the general character of nurses; and, as in nowise to be included among those to whom these remarks will apply, I will refer to the religious order known as the Sisters of Charity. Having formerly been connected for more than ten years with hospitals in which the nursing of the sick was intrusted to the excellent women of this order, I can testify, from personal observation, to their competency and devotedness. Their services, however, in this country are limited to a few hospitals, and are not available for private patients.

The status of the nursing system has not been peculiar to our own country. About the same condition of things has existed in other countries until within a late period. A reformation which has been in progress for some years past in England dates from the labors of a noble-hearted woman, whose name here, as in her own country, has become a household word. Florence Nightingale, after the Crimean war, devoted a large sum of money, contributed as a testimonial of her services, to the foundation of an "institution for the training, sustenance, and protection of nurses and hospital attendants," which was established in connection with St. Thomas' Hospital, in London. To the objects of this institution she has since devoted her time, talents, and influence. From it have emanated matrons and superintendents, by means of whom, with the co-operation of hospital physicians and surgeons, the education and training of nurses are now provided for in most of the larger hospitals of London and other cities in Great Britain; and the experience in that country of the last twelve years has abundantly demonstrated the great advantages of the system.

During the Summer of 1872, shortly after the organization of the State Charities Aid Association, the Visiting Committee of this association for Bellevue Hospital took the initiatory steps for the introduction of the system into this country. A thorough acquaintance with the details of the system being desirable, Dr. W. Gill Wylie, a member of the committee, volunteered to visit Europe for the express purpose of studying its practical working. He devoted three months to this study, comparing the system in England with the systems pursued in other countries. It is proper to mention that Dr. Wylie rendered this service at his own expense. On his return he made a valuable communication to the association, much of which is embodied in the report of the Committee on Hospitals, [publication No. 1, State Charities Aid Association.] published in December, 1872. An application by the committee was made to the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to establish a training school at Bellevue Hospital. This application was referred by the Commissioners to the Medical Board of the hospital, and by the latter to a committee of four of its members, who reported a plan which was unanimously adopted by the board and approved by the Commissioners. Five of the hospital wards were at first assigned to the training nurses, under the direction of a lady superintendent, Miss Helen Bowdin, known as "Sister Helen," of University College Hospital, London. The number of wards thus assigned has been since increased to nine.

The advantages, as regards the hospital patients, have, in all respects, fully satisfied the expectations which were based on the experience abroad. In the attentions which the patients receive, the manner in which directions for the dressing of wounds and other surgical appliances are carried out, the faithful administration of remedies, the correct reporting of symptoms, the cleanliness of the wards, the tidiness of nurses, &c., a striking contrast is presented between the present and the past. As regards the advantages which the public are to derive from skilled nurses available for private cases of illness, these will be more apparent hereafter, when the supply is in a measure adequate to the want. Meanwhile, with a view to increase this supply, as well as further to extend the advantages to the patients in the hospitals under their charge, the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have resolved to establish at Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, a school for nurses, thus leading the way to the adoption of similar provisions in other large hospitals of this City and elsewhere throughout our country.

The considerations which have actuated the Commissioners in the establishment of this school are two-fold, namely, to secure for the hospital patients the benefits of better nursing than has hitherto been practicable, and to properly qualify nurses for the community at large. On the importance of these objects I need not amplify. Let me, however, refer to the means which will be brought to bear upon their accomplishment. The term of pupilage, as fixed by the Commissioners, is two years: the limitation, in respect of the age of applicants, being from twenty to thirty-five years. During the term of pupilage the prescribed duties will involve daily instruction and practice in all the details connected with the care of medical and surgical cases, under the immediate guidance of a superintendent or head nurse. The instruction, however, will not emanate from the latter. All the details connected with the care of medical and surgical cases are under the supervision of the members of the resident medical staff of the hospital. The resident medical staff is composed of junior members of the profession, who are appointed after a rigid competitive examination. They are the élite of the graduates of the medical colleges in the City of New-York. Their position in the hospital is purely the reward of merit. From these men the future skilled nurses receive practical instruction. The members of the resident staff are subordinate to a corps of attending or visiting physicians, surgeons, and obstetricians, on whom devolves the responsibility of the general management. These are men of long experience, many of whom are public teachers of the different departments of medicine. The pupils in the School of Nurses enjoy the advantages to be derived from their frequent visits, examination of patients, and general directions. Added to all this, it is proposed to provide for stated instruction by means of lectures or colloquial exercises. Could there be larger or better opportunities for acquiring all the knowledge requisite for becoming skilled nurses than are here offered, when the size of Charity Hospital and the diversity of cases admitted are taken into account? It may safely be asserted that nowhere in the world are there greater advantages for those who desire to become proficient in the duties of a skilled nurse than those of the school which is about to go into operation in Charity Hospital.

It is, of course, a condition of success in the accomplishment of the objects of the School for Nurses, that there be no lack of applicants for the opportunities which it offers. It would seem that there could hardly be any room for doubt on this score, provided information respecting the school be generally diffused. In this connection are suggested some important considerations, to which, in conclusion, I will devote a few words.

The resolution adopted by the Commissioners in relation to a school for nurses at Charity Hospital, is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That there be established at Charity Hospital, on the 1st of August, a school for nurses, in which instruction shall be given to young women desiring to become educated in that honorable profession."

The occupation of a nurse, when it involves a proper amount of knowledge and skill, is correctly characterized as a "profession," by way of distinction from menial services or those which require more manual dexterity. The appropriate education of nurses elevates the employment to the rank of a profession.

It becomes, moreover, an honorable profession. It is the more honorable because, although legitimately not only a means of obtaining a livelihood, but abundantly remunerative, its character and ends are philanthropic. The graduate of the School for Nurses who receives a diploma as a testimonial of competency, is a member of an honorable profession. It is a profession for women. Its duties are preeminently suited to womanhood. It not only meets an urgent need of society and of humanity, but it will be long before the supply will be equal to the demand. It offers ample scope for women who, either from necessity or inclination, seek the independence of a worthy and useful calling. As an inducement to enter it, which is by no means ignoble, it may be made remunerative or even lucrative, and it has the higher recommendation derived from the consciousness of doing good. In view of these considerations, it cannot be doubted that the resolution of the Commissioners inviting applications for instruction will be responded to by a sufficient number of candidates. The success of the school may be confidently predicted, and its success will confirm the wisdom of its establishment.

REPORT OF CROP PROSPECTS.

THE GENERAL PROSPECT FAVORABLE—WHEAT AND CORN IN EXCESS OF FORMER YEARS—THE APPLE CROP A FAILURE.

Following is the last of the reports of "The Commercial Agency" of McKillop, Sprague & Co., which have been made of special importance by the accuracy of their correspondence:

It is now nearly three months since we commenced the publication of weekly reports of crop prospects, and we discontinue them after this date. Referring to our first report, we find we were right in the belief that such reports "would be both interesting and valuable." The expense and labor of procuring and preparing the material for publication have been considerable; but we consider the value of the information furnished more than an equivalent.

In our last week's summary we closed by reference to advices from sections which had suffered by floods. We stated our correspondence from those sections, though admitting damage, did not justify alarm. Since then our reports confirm the opinion that the fright of many was not warranted by facts. The summing up for the North-western States, as a whole, is a much larger area under cultivation. Wheat, the harvesting of which is nearly finished, a larger crop than last year, though not in all cases of as good quality. Winter wheat suffered from the late, cold Spring; but the yield of Spring wheat has been excellent. While the State of Wisconsin reports a heavy crop of hay and oats, none of the adjoining States have been so fortunate.

The late rains all over have made late grass abundant, and there is no lack of feed for cattle. The corn crop will be largely in excess of last year, even when the loss by recent floods has been deducted. The Wabash Valley has suffered more than almost any other section, and the corn crop has been damaged severely. Even there, however, fine, dry weather during the remainder of this month and first ten days of September, would insure a larger crop than last year.

The Southern and South-western States have had a larger area under grain than ever before, and the crops are most abundant. Some portions of Georgia and South Carolina have suffered from drought, and corn will not be as good in those sections as was expected. These local deficiencies do not affect the general result. It is yet too early to give absolute estimates of the cotton crop, but we are not advised that the overflow of the Mississippi has caused serious damage. An intelligent correspondent at Macon, Ga., writes, "Planters complained so much of the drought I determined to investigate for myself, and find cotton injured to some extent. Its fructifying power is unquestionably injured, and the yield will not be so great as anticipated in the earlier part of the year. However, it is not injured to the alarming extent reported and published by many." Another writes from Columbus, Ga., "Our immediate section was blessed with rain a few days ago, and the crop is saved."

Making allowance for all damage by drought in some sections, and flood in others, the promise now is—the cotton crop will be considerably in excess of 4,000,000 of bales, while wheat and corn will be the largest raised at any time during the past six or seven years.

The New-England States are not agricultural, and the result in them is not so important. Our advices from them are quite favorable of all growing crops except fruit. Apples appear to be a failure everywhere. In Delaware only, of the Northern States, and Florida of the Southern, are the reports of fruit favorable. The hay crop of the Eastern States is a full average, though in some places the early growth suffered from drought. The tobacco crop of Connecticut is late, but promises well.

New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania reports are not sufficiently decided yet to justify any estimate of results. Thus far prospects are favorable, but the late rains are retarding the harvesting. The potato bug appeared in many places, but has not done much damage. Hay crop light, but plenty of late grass. Wheat probably twenty per cent. below a full crop.

SOUTH AMERICA.

AFFAIRS IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND IN BRAZIL—CHILI AND PATAGONIA—THE TROUBLES WITH PARAGUAY.

The fortnightly review of the Buenos Ayres *Standard* of July 1 has the following:

"The political world is in a feverish condition, owing to the rumors of impending troubles with Brazil, Chili, and Paraguay. The Tejedor mission to Rio Janeiro has not been successful, but rather left matters much more complicated than before. The Argentine Envoy could arrange nothing with the Brazilian Plenipotentiary, and concluded a separate treaty with the Paraguayan Envoy, Sosa, but the Cabinet of Asuncion has declared that he was not empowered to make a treaty, and appointed Señor Machain his successor at the Brazilian Court. The manifesto published by Dr. Tejedor will be found in another column, and it is supposed to have caused much offense to Brazil. Telegrams from Rio announce the fall of the Rio Branco Government, a new Cabinet having been formed with the Duke de Caxias as Premier and Baron Cotegipe for Minister of Foreign Affairs. Caxias is a man of high military reputation, and Cotegipe is the same diplomatist who concluded the seperate treaties with Paraguay in 1873 at Asuncion. Hence this Cabinet is regarded as hostile to Buenos Ayres, but as the Brazilian Government advised Dr. Tejedor to consent to arbitration it is likely the Argentine Government will accept such a proposal.

The question with Chili about right to Patagonia agitates men's minds, the Chilian Minister having sent in last week a very stiff protest on the subject, apropos of a steam-boat concession to River Santa Cruz, and grant of land in that disputed territory. The quarrel has gone on for many years, and will now probably end in arbitration, as suggested by Chili some years ago. In the event of such an issue it is very likely the decision will be against Chili holding any territory on the Atlantic, but allowing her to keep half the Straits of Magellan and Sandy Point, where the Chilian settlement renders such services to navigation.

The dispute with Paraguay is essentially at the bottom of our troubles with Brazil, since as soon as it is settled who are to have Villa Occidental the Brazilians and Paraguayans will both consent to hand over Cerrito Island to the Argentines. This is a valuable strategical position at the confluence of the Paraguay and Upper Parana, temporarily held by Brazil. All parties are agreed to allow the Argentines to have all the Chaco up to the Pilcomayo mouth, but Dr. Tejedor insisted also on holding the northern bank with the Villa Occidental settlement.

The condition of Montevideo is so menacing that we expect to hear at any moment of troops being landed from the various foreign stations to protect the town. It is rumored the Varela Government have no longer money to pay the soldiers, in which case an unpleasant incident might unhappily occur to alter the order of things and still more alarm the unfortunate citizens."

EMPLOYMENT FOR A COUNTERFEITER.

Charles Ulrich, the counterfeiter, now undergoing sentence at the Ohio Penitentiary, instead of being put to hard labor by the Warden, has been dawdling away his time for weeks upon a large steel engraving of Gov. Allen. So says the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*, who makes this cruel suggestion: "Counterfeiting is a crime that deserves punishment. Would it not be better to put Ulrich at some work that would stiffen up his hands so as to unfit him for further deviltry upon his release, instead of furnishing him with tools and materials, and allowing him to practice and perfect himself in his art, and this, too, while the State is taxed to pay for his board and lodging."

KITE-FLYING FORBIDDEN.

The Chief of Police in Philadelphia has given notice that hereafter the ordinance prohibiting the flying of kites in the highways or public squares in that city will be rigidly enforced. Parents and guardians are earnestly requested to see that those under their control obey the law, so that accidents to persons and property may be avoided. The penalty for violation is $5, and the *Press* says that the order has become necessary, in consequence of a number of accidents to persons or injury to property that have occurred within a few days. In addition to this, the wires of the Police and Fire-Alarm Telegraph have been so injured as to be useless for hours.

COLORED SHIRTS.

A Boston paper thinks it a curious illustration of the uncertainties attending business operations, especially where fashion has a voice, that one of the prominent causes of the failure of cotton mills to pay dividends of late, is the change in the fashion of shirts. Colored shirts of various kinds and other garments have suddenly become all the rage, and as a consequence the great factories, which make only plain white goods, have been seriously affected, their market being materially cut off and their white cottons being left on their hands.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

GERMANY IN AFRICA.

A PROPOSED SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH ABYSSINIA.

A Berlin correspondent of the Londay *Daily News* writes under date of July 23:

"Prince Bismarck cannot disguise from himself that the maintenance of naval station and colonies, the advantage of which is questionable, would cause an enormous outlay of money. As long as the Imperial Chancellor remains at the helm of the State, the realization of such projects cannot be thought of, although the idea of displaying Germany's naval power in foreign seas would not be at all disagreeable to the people. Germans, in fact, are all enthusiastic for the navy, and would greatly rejoice if Germany became an important maritime power. Every insignificant action of the German fleet calls forth the greatest admiration in the press, and is as highly extolled by the nation. During the last war many expressions of regret were heard at German men-of-war lying idle in the harbors, instead of venturing a combat in the open sea with the powerful French navy. As a maritime State generally is in the possession of colonies, the Germans, who otherwise blindly swear by Prince Bismarck, cannot comprehend his disinclination for distant acquisitions, and consider it in some degree a political error of the great statesman. If such a thing were possible, they would readily lend their assistance in forming a colony without the support of Government.

This possibility has now been presented. A few days ago a company was incorporated in Berlin which proposes to found at Choa, the most southern province of Abyssinia, a permanent settlement, in order from thence to send out scientific expeditions into the unexplored portion of Africa, and to develop the commerce of the country. The leader of the enterprise, Herr Waldemar Reugé, who, notwithstanding his apparent French name, was born in Berlin, is an engineer by profession, and was occupied in the construction of railways in the Caucasus. Herr Reugé has traveled through a great part of Persia, Mesopotamia, Nubia, Egypt, and Arabia, and has just returned to Berlin after a residence of two years and a half in Abyssinia. At the instigation of King Menelek of Choa, who very cordially welcomed Reugé and made him considerable concessions, he has laid before the Geographical and African Societies in Berlin the project of founding a German colony in Choa, and enterprising spirits have formed a corporation which bears the imposing name of the "German Abyssinian Company."

The association, which consisted originally of Herr Reugé and a few friends, has met with general approval and support. The statutes of the company, headed by a very aspiring prospectus, consists of twenty-two articles. The prospects of the Association, as a matter of course, are described as very brilliant. Besides the scientific purposes of the expedition, manifestly put forth as a cloak for ambitious plans, the commercial objects are fully gone into. The company intends, also, to organize the native troops in Choa by German military men, to import arms and other requisites of an army, to make roads, to attract artisans of all trades, in order to found, in this manner, a German colony. The productions of the country, according to the prospectus, are—elephant's tusks, tortoise shell, mother of pearl, ostrich feathers, pearls, skins, wax, coffee, spices, indigo, gum arabic, india rubber, incense, and other drugs, to be acquired by purchase or exchange for European goods and exported to Germany. The new company is not exactly a joint-stock company. Every member has 3,000 marks (£150,) to pay, apparently a small amount, toward the funds of the concern. For other capital invested ten per cent. interest is guaranteed for three years. For the early provision of material for equipment, for arms, &c., every member must advance immediately £25. By the terms of the contract, every member of the company must engage to devote for at least three years his personal activity and assistance to the enterprise. He must accept every office imposed on him by the company, and within the space of ten years may transact no business on his own account, but must deliver over all profits to the funds of the company. In the enrollment of members, officers on the retired list are preferred, as particular care is to be given to the training of King Menelek's troops. Good workmen and artisans are also sought after. The company intend sending the first expedition to Choa, consisting of about twenty members, under the leadership of Herr Reugé, at the commencement of September. Their next object will be the formation of a settlement at Aukobar, the principal town of Choa, lying about two hundred miles inland. A great boon has been conferred on the company by the Austrian Lloyd promising to send their steamers, on their way from Bombay to Trieste, once a month to Obok, the principal harbor of Choa, and to regularly forward all mails. The climate of Choa is said to be very agreeable, and by no means dangerous, and it is asserted nothing is to be apprehended from the natives. Herr Reugé's project has been very sympathetically received in scientific circles in Berlin, Even Dr. Nachtigall, the celebrated African traveler, is warmly interested in the execution of the project. For the development of Africa the "German-Abyssinian Company" may be of great importance, as, in the state of fermentation in which the tribes now are, even a handful of courageous Germans, skilled in the art of war, might exercise their influence in a decisive manner.

MEMORIAL OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

The London *Times* of July 31 says: "A memorial in marble of Sir John Franklin, graced with lines by the Poet Laureate, will be to-day uncovered in Westminster Abbey. Intended by the faithful, loving widow, who has lately departed hence, to remind a nation of the heroic discoverer whom she loved with unselfish devotion, the memorial is now made to tell the story of that never-failing affection, while presenting a fitting picture of the Arctic explorer's life and death. The sculptured picture stands in what is now known as the 'Nightingale Chapel,' a place formerly screened off into three chapels, those of St. Andrew, St. Michael, and St. John the Evangelist. It is now called the 'Nightingale' from the monument in which Death is depicted as having issued from a cellar, and in the act of casting his dart at the figure of a dying girl. To the left is the monument of the stately Mrs. Siddons, and the walls about are covered by memorials of people who are otherwise forgotten. The spot where Franklin's memorial stands was occupied by one to Admiral Totty, who died of fever in 1802. This has been slightly moved to allow the monument of a brother sailor to stand in company. The new monument is by Noble, from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott. Beneath an elaborate canopy is what is termed a statuary bust, in Carrara marble, of the explorer, wearing his medals and orders on his breast. His face has a firm and kindly expression. The bust bears the one word 'Franklin.' Under is a marble picture of a ship bound in the ice of the Arctic regions, bearing above it the words:

'O ye frost and cold, O ye ice and snow;
Bless ye the Lord; praise Him and magnify Him for
ever.'

The eye then rests upon these lines:

'Not here; the white North has thy bones; and thou
Heroic Sailor-Soul,
Art passing on thine happier voyage now,
Toward no earthly pole.'

These lines are followed by the name 'Tennyson.' On the right side of the monument is the inscription: 'To the memory of Sir John Franklin, born April 16, 1786, at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, died June 11, 1847, off Point Victory, in the Frozen Ocean, the beloved chief of the crews who perished with him in completing the discovery of the North-west Passage.' On the other side the legend runs: 'This monument was erected by Jane, his widow, who, after long waiting and sending many in search of him, herself departed to find him in the realms of Life, July 18, 1875, aged eighty-three years.'"

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE ALPS.

Galignani states that a fatal accident recently happened on one of the passes near Monte Rosa. After a period of storms, clear weather set in, and three separate parties of tourists with their guides met on the highest point of the Triftjoch, where they lunched together and lingered to enjoy the splendid view of the peaks, covered with snow freshly fallen. One of the guides, named Antille, wished to return to his home, and joined the party which descended toward Zirval. He was not attached to the others by a rope, and when half way down his foot slipped on the melting snow and he fell from rock to rock to the bottom of the immense ravine. His comrades hastened to his rescue, but they only found his remains horribly mangled, which were eventually removed to Zermatt. Antille was much esteemed as a guide, and had married only two months ago. The visitors in the neighborhood are making a collection for his widow.

AN ELECTRIC FISH.

The London *Times* of July 30 says: "Among the specimens lately added by the Zöological Society to their living collection in the Regent's Park is a small fresh-water fish belonging to the family of siluroids, and remarkable for possessing an electric organ, like the better-known *gymnotus*, or electric eel. When touched by the fingers on the lower side of the body it gives forth a slight, but very perceptible, electric shock. The fish is from one of the rivers of West Africa, and is known to naturalists as the *malapterurus beninensis*, from its having been originally discovered in the River Beni. A closely allied species—the *malapterurus electricus*—inhabits the Nile, and has been long known for its electrifying properties. It is believed that no example of any of these singular fishes has been previously brought alive to this country."

THE HEALTH OF COUNT ARNIM.

A letter dated Carlsbad, July 27, contains the following passage: "The Swiss papers are mistaken in announcing that Count Arnim is at Lausanne and ill. The Count left Lausanne months ago, and the malady from which he suffers, diabetes, so far from being worse, has considerably diminished. He walks daily on the public promenades, and at the hotel, where with some friends he occupies a separate table. He may be heard discussing the most abstruse questions with a clearness proving that the trials he has undergone have not weakened any of the faculties to which he owed his rapid rise to the highest diplomatic positions of Germany. For some days the salutary and peculiar action of the waters of Carlsbad seems to have been particularly beneficial to him, and his physicians now consider him nearly well."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000 N. Y. B. L. R..106¼
3200 Western Union.. 83
400 do..........c. 83
700 do.......... 83⅛
1100 do.......b3. 83¼
1000 do.......... 83¼
200 do.......... 83⅜
100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.104¼
600 do........s4.104¼
200 Union Pacific.... 73
100 do.......... 73¼
300 Erie Railway..b3. 14⅞
300 Han. & St. Jo.... 21⅞
600 Pacific Mail...... 39⅛
1100 do........s3. 39¼
300 do.......... 39¼
800 do.......... 39⅜
100 At. & Pac. P...s3. 13¼
100 do.......... 13
100 Ohio & Miss..... 19⅜
800 do.......... 19½
200 do.......... 19⅝
100 do.......... 19¾
200 do.........c. 19⅞
300 do.......... 19⅝
100 St. Paul Pref.... 60
100 do.......... 60⅛
100 do.......b3. 60¼
500 do.......... 60¼
400 do.......... 60⅜

100 Lake Shore...... 60⅝
200 do.......... 60½
2500 do.......... 60⅝
1200 do.......... 60¾
500 do........s3. 60⅝
100 do.......... 60¾
200 do.......... 60⅞
1400 do.......... 61
200 do.......... 61
100 do.........c. 61
100 do.......... 61⅛
100 do........s3. 61
200 do.......... 60⅞
600 North-western... 41⅞
900 do.......... 42
300 do.......... 42⅛
800 do.......b3. 42¼
100 do.......... 42¼
200 North-western Pf. 55
600 do.......... 55¼
100 Rock Island....s3.105¾
300 do.......b3.105⅞
200 do.......... 105⅞
700 do.......b3.106
100 do.........c.106
300 do.......... 106
600 St. Paul........ 36¾
100 do.......... 36⅞
1100 do.......... 37
100 Kan. Pacific..... 12
100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 47

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.........b.c.s3.120¾
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.........s3.120⅝
$5,000 U. S. 5s, 1881, Reg.........c.116
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., 1867.........12.120½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$8,000 N. J. C. 1st, C.107
5,000 C. & N.W Con. 97¼
6,000 C. & N.W.Con. C. Gold bds.... 88
10,000 do.......... 88⅛
1,000 do.......... 88¼
1,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. Div... 90
1,500 Mor.& Es. 1st.114¼
5,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 83½
1,000 do.......... 83½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103
15,000 Cen. Pac. L. G. 96¾
85,000 do.......... 97
5,000 N.Y.C. 1st, R.116
11,000 Har.1st, 7s, C.111⅞
1,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 96
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 73
11,000 Un. Pac. 1st..102½
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L.G. 99⅞
3,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 96⅛
3,000 do.......... 96¼
2,000 P. R. of Mo.1st. 91⅝
5,000 Tol. & Wab.2d. 52
15 Mech. & T. Bank.141
13 Fourth Nat. Bk..100¾
16 do.......... 100½
100 Cons. Coal...b.c. 47¼
17 do.......... 48
200 West. Union...b.c. 83¼
100 do.......... 83¼
200 do.........c. 83¼
100 do.......... 83⅛
800 do.......... 83¼
300 do.......... 83⅜
200 do.......b3. 83⅜
100 do........s3. 83¼
300 do.......b3. 83¼
200 At & Pac. Tel... 20¼
20 Amer. Ex...b.c. 58
500 Erie R'y...b.c. b3. 15
800 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 60⅞
200 do........s3. 60¾
200 do.......... 60¾
100 do.......b4. 60¾
100 do.......b3. 61
200 do........s3. 60⅞
100 do.......... 61
100 do.......... 61⅛
600 do........s3 61
200 do.........c. 61

100 Pac. Mail....b.c. 39⅜
900 do.......... 39¼
100 do.......b3. 39¼
200 do.......... 29⅛
100 C., C., C. & I...b3. 51
100 do........b.c. 51¼
200 Mich. Central..... 63¼
200 Union Pac......b.c. 73
200 Cleve. & P. G. b.c. 89½
200 N. J. Central.......110¼
5 Chi., B. & Q.........118
1400 C. & N. W...b. c. 42⅛
200 do.......b3. 42¼
100 do.......... 42⅛
300 do........s3. 42¼
100 do.......... 42⅛
200 do.......... 42
200 do.......... 42⅛
100 do.......... 42¼
300 do.......b3. 42¼
100 do.......... 42⅛
400 Chi.&N.WPf.b. c. 55½
200 do.......... 55⅝
100 do.......... 55½
200 do.......... 55¾
100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.106⅛
100 do.......b3.106¼
900 do.......... 106
300 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 37
100 do........s3. 37⅛
1600 do.......... 37⅛
500 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 60½
200 do.......... 60⅛
500 St. L., K. C. & N. Pref.........b.c. s3. 29
100 P., Ft. W. & C. Guar.........b. c. 98¾
36 do.......... 98½
100 Chi. & Alt.......s30.103½
100 do.......b.c.s30.103
200 do.......... 102½
10 Chi.& Alt. Pf.b.c.108¾
100 N. Y., N. H. & H..144¾
200 At. & P. Pf...b.c. 13¼
5 Alt. & T. H...b.c. 8½
600 H. & St. Jo...b.c. 22
100 Pac.R. of Mo.b.c. 47
100 do.......b3. 47
100 do.......... 47¼
100 do.......... 47½
200 Ohio & M.b.c.b3. 19⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

300 At. & Pac. Tel... 20¼
100 Western Union.. 83¾
300 do........s3. 83¼
100 do.......b3. 83⅜
100 do.......... 83¼
30 N. Y. C. & Hud...104
400 do.......... 104⅛
200 Lake Shore...b3. 61
40 do.......... 60½
300 do.......... 61

100 Union Pacific..... 72¾
100 C., C., C. & Ind... 51½
100 St Paul Pref...b3. 60¼
200 Ohio & Miss..... 19⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 22
100 St. L. & Kan. C.o. 6
100 do.......... 5½
100 St. L. & K. C. Pf.. 30
100 do.........c. 30
100 Erie Railway.b3. 15

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, C. '81.........121½
$10,000 U. S. 5s, C. '81.........116½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 West. P. bds.. 93⅞
2,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 99⅞
5,000 M. & St. P. 8s, 1st La C. Div. 93⅞
2,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.111⅞
20,000 do.......b3.112
1,000 C. & N.W. 1. b.101
6,000 C.& R.I.&P.7s.109
9,000 H.& St.Jo.8s,c. 83
200 At. & P. T....b. c. 20¼
80 do.......... 20½
10 W. Fargo Ex.... 79
30 Mich. Cent...b.c. 65
800 West. U. T...b. c. 83¼
1000 do.......... 83⅜
600 do........s3. 83⅜
300 do.........c. 83⅜
600 do.......... 83⅜
800 do.......b3. 83½
400 do.......... 83⅜
200 do.......... 83⅝
800 do........s3. 83¾
1400 do.......... 83¾
2600 do.......... 83⅞
600 do........s3. 83½
100 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 60⅞
1400 do.......... 61
200 do.......b3. 61
300 do.......... 61⅛
200 do.......... 61¼
400 do.......... 61⅛
1400 do........s3. 61
400 do........s3. 60⅞

500 C., M. & St. P.b. c. 37⅛
900 do.......b3. 37¼
100 C. & N. W...b.c. 42⅛
1000 do.......... 42⅜
100 do.......... 42⅜
50 do.......... 42⅛
600 do.......... 42⅜
200 do.......... 42⅛
300 do........s3. 42¼
300 C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.b3. 55¾
200 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 19⅜
1400 do.......... 19½
100 do.......b3. 19½
100 Chic. & R. I.b. c.106⅛
43 do.......... 106
400 do.......b3.106¼
100 do.......b3.106⅜
100 do.......s10.106⅜
1400 do.......... 106⅛
100 do.......... 106⅜
200 do.......... 106½
1000 do.......... 106⅝
600 do.......b3.106⅜
200 do........s3.106⅜
50 C. & Pitts. Guar.. 89¾
30 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 98⅝
100 H. & St. Joseph.... 22¼
100 do........b. c. 22½
200 do.......... 22¾
100 do........s3. 22¾
100 do.......b60. 22¾
100 do.......... 22⅞
16 Morris & Essex..103
100 Un. Pac....b. c. c. 72¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 L. S. R. 2d.... 95
1,000 U. Pac. 1st....102½
500 West. Union...... 83½
300 do.......... 83⅜
1400 do.......... 83¼
100 do........s3. 83⅛
100 do.......... 83⅛
200 Pacific Mail...... 39⅛
200 do........s3. 39
300 Lake Shore...s3. 60⅞
400 do........s3. 60¾
600 do.......... 60¾
300 do........s3. 60⅝
300 do.......... 60⅝
310 do.......... 60½
600 do........s3. 60⅝

300 Union Pacific..... 72¾
50 Pittsburg......... 89¾
100 North-west...b3. 42⅜
500 do........s3. 42¼
500 do.......... 42⅛
600 North-west. Pf.. 55⅝
300 Rock Island...s3.106⅛
500 do.......b3.106⅝
100 St. Paul.......s3. 37¼
100 St. Paul Pref..... 60¼
100 Tol. & Wab....... 6¼
100 H. & St. Jo..b60. 22⅞
100 do.......... 23
100 do.......b60. 23
100 do.......b3. 22⅞
16 Harlem.........134

FRIDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

The tendency toward a revival of active business on the Stock Exchange, the inauguration of which was witnessed yesterday, was even more pronounced to-day, and was accompanied by a still further improvement in prices. Judging from the experience of the past two days, the indications point to a buoyant market as soon as business resumes its wonted proportions. The transactions for the day were better distributed than usual, and aggregated 84,595 shares, of which 22,000 were in Western Union, 16,550 in Lake Shore, 11,000 in North-western Common, 7,000 in Rock Island, 5,300 in St. Paul, and 4,600 in Pacific Mail. Western Union advanced from 83 to 83¾, and closed at 83⅛, against 82¾ yesterday. Lake Shore advanced from 60½ to 61¼, and at the close sold at 60⅜. North-western Common rose from 41⅞ to 42⅜, Preferred from 55 to 55¾; St. Paul from 36¾ to 37¼, Preferred from 60 to 60½; Union Pacific from 73 to 73¼, and Rock Island from 105¾ to 106¾. Ohio and Mississippi advanced from 19⅜ to 19⅞, but speedily reacted. Pacific Mail was steady at the opening at 39¼@39⅜, and afterward fell off to 39. The Missouri Roads were again better, the advance ranging from ½ to 1¼ ⅌ cent. St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Preferred sold at 29@30, the bidding price yesterday having been 26. The changes in the remainder of the list were very slight.

The money market was easy throughout the day, and call loans were quoted at 1½@2 ⅌ cent. Discounts are in good request at rates last given. The national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day were $400,000.

The foreign advices reported a strong market for securities at London, an easy money market, and a gain of £61,000 bullion by the Bank of England on balance to-day. Consols advanced to 95⅛, both for money and the account; old 1865s to 107¼@107½; 1867s to 108⅜; 10-40s to 104¼@104¾; ex-coupon and new 5s to 105¼. Erie closed at 13¼@13½. At the Stock Exchange the fortnightly settlements were made to-day. The sterling exchange market was weak and rates were reduced, the nominal quotations being $4 87½ and $4 90, and actual business at $4 86¾@$4 87 and $4 89½@$4 90. The increased dearness of cash gold had a depressing effect on the market. The buoyant tone of the London market, and the reduction in the rates for sterling, induced a weak feeling in gold, and the price declined from 113½ at the opening to 112⅞. At this point there were purchases to cover short contracts, and a rally to 113¼ ensued. The movements for higher gold lately have not been very successful, and the clique who worked up the price to 114¼ early in the week were easily frightened into selling when they found the prospects for large exports of coin fade away. The specie engagements for to-morrow will probably be very light. In the afternoon it was reported that $200,000 gold coin had been packed at the Sub-Treasury for shipment to-morrow. Cash gold was rather more scarce for delivery, and as high as 1-64@1-32 per diem was paid for its use.

Government bonds were firm and prices well maintained, notwithstanding the decline in gold; 1881s, 6s, were a trifle lower, selling at 120¾@120⅝ for registered and 121½ for coupon; new 5s were firm at 116½, in sympathy with the advance at London. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a call for $10,000,000 5-20 bonds of the issue of 1864, this denomination coming in due order after the 1862s, which are exhausted. The call indicates good progress on the part of the syndicate in the sale of the new 5 ⅌ cents. A moderately large business was transacted in railroad mortgages, which continue to improve and are in good demand at the advanced prices. Harlem coupon firsts rose to 112, Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon Gold Bonds to 88¼, Union Pacific Sinking Funds to 96¼, and Central Pacific Land Grants to 97, some round amounts of these bonds having changed hands. Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible were lower, selling down to 83. Union Pacific firsts were a fraction easier. State bonds were practically neglected.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date are $4,037,731, and the amount marketed, $3,632,220. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1, this year, are $69,043,522, the total amount marketed, $68,142,073.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 13.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American gold	114	113¼
United States 5s, 1881, coup	116⅝	116⅜
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	120¾	120⅝
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 87@$4 87½	$4 86¾@$4 87
New-York Central	104	104
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅝	106⅝
Pacific Mail	39⅛	39
St. Paul Common	36⅜	37¼
St. Paul Preferred	59⅝	60¼
Western Union	82¾	83⅛
Union Pacific	72⅝	72
Lake Shore	60⅜	60⅜
Toledo and Wabash	6¼	6¼
North-western Common	41½	42⅛
North-western Preferred	54¾	55⅜
Del., Lackawanna and Western	119½	119¼
New-Jersey Central	109⅝	110¼
Panama	130	130
Erie	14¾	14⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	19¼	19½
C., C. and Indiana Central	4½	4¾
Harlem	134	134¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104¼	104	1,100
Harlem	134¾	134½	216
Erie	15	14⅞	1,200
Lake Shore	61⅛	60⅜	16,550
Wabash	6¼	6¼	100
North-western	42⅜	41⅞	11,010
North-western Preferred	55¾	55	2,700
Rock Island	106¾	105¾	7,243
Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾	166
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37¼	36¾	5,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	60½	60	2,100
Pittsburg	89¾	89½	300
New-Jersey Central	110¼	110¼	100
Michigan Central	63¼	63¼	230
Union Pacific	73¼	72¾	1,200
C., C., C. and Ind	51½	51	300
Chicago and Alton	102½	102½	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	23	21⅞	1,800
Atlantic and Pacific	13¼	13	500
Ohio and Mississippi	19⅞	19⅜	3,800
Missouri Pacific	47½	47	300
Western Union	83¾	83	22,000
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	20½	20¼	580
Pacific Mail	39⅜	39	4,600
St. L., K. C. and N	6	5½	200
St. L., K. C. and N. Pref	30	29	700
Kansas Pacific	12	12	100
Total sales			84,595

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122⅝	123	5-20s, 1867, r	120⅝	120¾
6s, 1881, r	120½	120¾	5-20s, 1867, c	120½	120¾
6s, 1881, c	121½	121¾	5-20s, 1868, r	121¼	....
5-20s, 1864, r	116	116½	5-20s, 1868, c	121¼	....
5-20s, 1864, c	116	116½	10-40s, r	114½	114¾
5-20s, 1865, r	119	119¼	10-40s, c	118⅛	118½
5-20s, 1865, c	119	119¼	5s, 1881, r	115⅜	116
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	119⅛	119⅜	5s, 1881, c	116¼	116½
5-20s, 1865, n.c.	119⅛	119¾			

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $42,000 for interest, and $25,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$29,285,000
Gold balances	963,801
Currency balances	1,109,365

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$46,463,978
Currency balances	2,716,811
Gold exchanges	5,122,359
Gold balances	551,207

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83..... 35
Alabama 5s, '86..... 35
Alabama 8s, '86..... 35
Arkansas 6s, F'd.... 33
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 15
Ark.7s,Memp.&L.R. 15
A.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 15
A.7s,Miss.O.&R.Riv. 15
Ark. 7s, Ark.Cen. R. 15
California 7s.......114
Connecticut 6s......104
Georgia 6s.......... 90
Georgia 7s, new bds. 99¼
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 95
Georgia 7s, Gold bds. 99½
Indiana 5s..........101
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.100
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.100
Illinois War Loan..100
Kentucky 6s.........102
Louisiana 6s........ 34
La. 6s, new bds..... 35
La. 6s, Levee bds... 35
La. 8s. L. bds. of '75. 35
La. 8s. of 1910...... 10
Mo. 6s, due in '75...100½
Mo. 6s, due in '76...100½
Mo. 6s, due in '77...100½
Mo. 6s, due in '78...100⅞
Mo. 6s, due in '79...100⅞
Mo. 6s, due in '80...100⅞
Fund'g bds.,due'94-5.101
L.bds.,due'81 to'91 in.101½
Asy. or Univ.,due'92.101
Han. & St.Jo.,due'75.100½
Han. & St.Jo.,due'76.100½

Han. & St.Jo.,due'86.100½
Han. & St.Jo.,due'87.100½
N. Y. R. Bounty L'n.105¾
N. Y. C. County L'n.105¾
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '77..112
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '78..112
N. Y. 6s, G. Reg. '87.115
N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87...115
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '83..115
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '91..116
N. C. 6s,N.C.R.,J.&J. 50
N. C. 6s,do., A. & O.. 50
N. C. F'd'g act, '66... 10
N. C. F'd'g act, '68... 10
N. C.,n. bds, J. & J... 10
N. C.,n. bds, A. & O... 19
N. C. Sp. Tax, cl. 3.. 2
Ohio 6s, '75.........101
Ohio 6s, '86.........105
Rhode Island 6s.....104
S. C. 6s, J. & J....... 27
S. C. 6s, A. & O...... 27
S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 6
Tennessee 6s, old.... 51½
Tennessee 6s, n. bds.. 50½
Tennessee 6s, n. se... 51
Texas 10s, of '76.....103
Virginia 6s, old...... 38½
Va. 6s, n. bds, '66.... 38½
Va. 6s, n. bds, '67.... 38½
Va. 6s, Con. bds...... 64½
Va. 6s, ex m. coup.... 58½
Va. 6s, Con. 2d se.... 46½
Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 8¾
Dis. of C. 3-65s, 1924.. 67½

And the following for railway mortgages:

A. & Susq. 1st bds..109½
A. & Susq. 2d bds...106¼
B.C.R.& M. 1st 7s,G. 35
Chic. & Alton 1st....110¼
Chic.& Alton Inc....102
La. & Mo. 1st, guar. 80
Chi., R. I. & Pac....108¾
C. R. of N. J. 1st, N.109½
C.R.of N.J.Con.Con.109
Am. Dock & Imp. B. 99¼
M.&St.P.1st 8s, P.D.107
M.&S.P.2d,7 3-10P.D. 91
M.&St.P.1st7s,$G.RD 87
M.&St.P.1st LaC.D. 93¾
M.&St.P.1st, I. & D. 83½
M.&St.P.1st, H. & D. 83½
M.&St.P.1st, C. & M. 83
M. & St. P. 1st, Con. 78
M. & St. Paul 2d..... 84
Chi. & N. W. S. F....104
C. & N. W. int. bds.100
C. & N. W. con. bds. 97
C. & N. W. ex. bds.. 90
Chi. & N. W. 1st.....102½
C. & N.W.coug.bds. 88⅛
Iowa Midland 1st 8s. 80½
Gal. & Chicago ext..102
Peninsula 1st conv... 98
Chicago & Mil. 1st... 97
Win. &St. Peters 1st. 70
Win. & St. Peters 2d. 50
C.,C.C.& I.1st7s,S.F.105½
Del.,Lack & West.2d.111
Morris & Essex 2d...106
Mor. & Es. 1st c. g...104
Erie 1st ext..........103
Erie 2d 7s, 1879......101
Erie 4th 7s, 1880..... 98
Erie 5th 7s, 1888..... 93
Long Dock bds........100
B., N.Y. & E.1st,1877. 81
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, c.. 82½
Ind., B. & W'n 1st... 29
Ind., B. & W'n 2d.... 7
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d..102¼
M.S.N.I.S.F'd 7 p.c.108
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....105¾
Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.103½
C., P. & A. old bds...101¼

C., P. & A. n. bds...104
Det., Mon. & Tol.bds.100¼
Buff. & Erie. n. bds..103
Buff. & St. Line 7s...101
Kal. & Wh. P. 1st.... 83½
L. Shore Div. Bds....101⅜
L. Shore C. C. 1st....102
L. Shore C. R. 1st....102⅛
L. Shore C. C. 2d.... 97
Ma. & Cincinnati 1st.104½
Mich.Cent.C.7s, 1902.102¾
M.Cen.1st 8s,'82,S.F..116
N. J. Southern 1st 7s. 28
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....102½
N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83...102½
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E....100
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub'n....100
N. Y. C. 7s, '76......100¼
N. Y. C. & H. 1st c..116½
N. Y. C. & H. 1st r..116½
H.R. 7s., 2d,S. F., '85.105½
Harlem 1st 7s, c.....111¾
North Missouri 1st.. 89
Cent. Pac. G'd bds...102½
C. P., San J'n B'ch.. 91¼
C. P., C. & O. 1st.... 89
C. P. State Aid bds..107¼
C. P. Land G'd bds.. 97
Western Pacific bds. 93⅞
Union Pac. 1st.......102⅛
U. Pac. Land Gts 7s. 99¾
U. Pac. Sinking Fd.. 96¼
Atlantic & Pac. L.G. 10
Pacific of Mo, 1st.... 91⅝
Pacific 7s g'd by Mo.100¾
Pitts.,Ft.W. & C.1st.112
Pitts.,Ft.W. & C.2d.105½
C. & P. Con. S. F.....105¾
C. & P. 4th S. F......100
Col. Chic. & I. C. 1st. 48
R.W. & Og. Con. 1st. 91⅞
St. L. & I. M. 1st.... 90
St. L. & I. M. 2d.... 45
St. L. & I. M. 1st ex. 83
Tol.&W.1stSt.L.Div. 56
Gt. Western 1st, '88.. 82½
Gt. Western 2d, '93.. 51
Q. & Tol. 1st, '90.... 52

And the following for City bank shares:

America......... 152
Butchers'&Drovers' 130
Chemical........1600
City............. 300
Commerce........ 122½
Corn Exchange.... 133
First National.... 200
Fourth National... 100
Imp. and Traders'. 195
Irving........... 133
Manhattan........ 150

Mechanics'....... 142
Mech's' & Traders' 140
Mercantile....... 108½
Merchants' Ex.... 102
Metropolitan..... 133
Ninth National... 80
North America.... 100½
Park............. 145½
Phenix........... 98½
Republic......... 93
Union............ 140

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 30 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 15,745 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 236 bales; gross, 244 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,304 bales; to France, 1,595 bales; to the Continent, 236 bales; coastwise, 775 bales; sales, 1,175 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; others irregular; net receipts, 6 bales; gross, 37 bales; exports, coastwise, 5 bales; sales, 12 bales; stock, 531 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 55 bales; gross, 86 bales; exports, coastwise, 447 bales; sales, 51 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.@13¼c.; net receipts, 12 bales; exports, coastwise, 30 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 660 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 62 bales; exports, coastwise, 84 bales; sales, 200 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 13.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 2 bales; exports, coastwise, 373 bales; sales, 110 bales; stock, 3,649 bales. Weekly—net receipts, 269 bales; exports, coastwise, 538 bales; sales, 400 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 41 bales; sales, 660 bales; stock, 2,031 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 288 bales; gross, 294 bales; exports, coastwise, 85 bales; sales, 780 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 13, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks...... 2
Cotton, bales...... 9
Eggs, bbls......... 1,064
Flour, bbls........ 12,542
Wheat, bushels..... 460,466
Corn, bushels...... 133,163
Oats, bushels...... 4,200
Beans, bbls........ 155
Peas, bushels...... 300
Hides, No.......... 454
Leather, sides..... 4,659
Spirits Turp., bbls. 35
Resin, bbls........ 50
Pork, pks.......... 43

Cut-meats, pks..... 60
Grease, pks........ 10
Lard, pks.......... 150
Butter, pks........ 4,904
Cheese, pks........ 9,743
Tallow, pks........ 70
Lard-oil, bbls..... 50
Pea-nuts, bags..... 140
Starch, bxs........ 1,150
Tobacco, hhds...... 84
Tobacco, bxs., &c.. 669
Whisky, bbls....... 50
Wool, bales........ 208

BOOTS AND SHOES—Some increase of demand is noted in this line, but the business resulting therefrom falls far short of the anticipations of the more sanguine wholesale dealers and manufacturers, and prices of goods are generally unchanged. The order trade is moderate, orders from all sources being on a restricted scale. City manufacturers experience considerable difficulty in meeting calls, especially for fine work, because of the strikes of operatives. The auction sales are to a fair aggregate, but not satisfactory as to prices in most instances. Finishing goods are in fair request at late quotations.

BRICKS—Have been moderately active, with prices ruling essentially as last quoted, on a free offering of most kinds of stock. Stock afloat quoted thus: Pale at $2 25@$2 50; Jersey, $5 25@$5; Haverstraw, $5 25@$6 25; Up-river, $4 50@$5; Long Island, $5@$5 25; Croton Front at $11@$12 for Brown, $12@$13 for Dark, and $13@$14 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$30; Baltimore, $50@$56 ⅌ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ⅌ 1,000 on these figures.

COFFEE—A better demand has been noted for Rio, which has been quoted firm. Sales have been made of 2,000 bags by the May Queen, at Baltimore, at 18⅝c.; 4,000 bags by the Lubia, at do., at 19¼c.; 1,500 bags by the M. V. Hugg, to arrive at do., at 16½c., gold, and, reported, of 6,000 bags by the Albany, (previous to arrival here from Hampton Roads,) without reliable particulars. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day was 45,699 bags. Other kinds have been in moderate request at steady rates, with sales reported of 1,170 bags Laguayra by the A. B. Patterson, on private terms....We quote invoices firm thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio in job lots, 17¾c.@21c., gold; Santos, fair to good, 19¼c.@21c.; Java invoices, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17½c.@18c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Less inquiry has been reported for early delivery, with prices ruling in favor of buyers, on a freer offering of supplies of most grades. The demand has been mostly for spinning purposes. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,383 bales, (of which 653 bales were on last evening,) including 883 bales to spinners and 500 bales to shippers, (the latter last evening, and previously mentioned by us.)....The movements for forward delivery have been on a moderate scale, and prices have been about 3-16c. ⅌ lb. lower, influenced by the more favorable weather and river reports from the South-west, the market closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,800 bales, (of which 3,300 bales were on last evening, and 9,500 bales were to-day,) with 1,200 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; September, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; October, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; November, 13 19-32c.@13⅝c.; December, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; January, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; February, 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; March, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; April, 14 5-16c.@14⅜c.; May, 14 17-32c.@14 19-32c.; June, 14 13-16c.@14 27-32c. ⅌ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were —— bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 159 bales, against 297 bales same day last week, and for the week 1,697 bales, against 2,298 bales last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,457,593 bales, against 3,703,202 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain 2,330 bales; to the Continent, 2,466 bales. Stock in New-York, 64,391 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 105,7 4 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Good Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13½	13½
Low Middling	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quoted as before on a very dull trade in most kinds. Hogshead Staves have been quoted at $80@$175; do. Pipe, $115@$245; do. Barrel, $50@$130; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 60; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25.

CORDAGE—Shows very little animation in the dealings, even in a jobbing way. Prices are nominally steady within the previous range.

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—More demand has been noted for Drugs and Dyes on a steadier basis as to values, holders generally evincing more confidence as to the future course of business. Dye-woods have been in light request at about old figures.

FERTILIZERS—Have been comparatively dull throughout. Values have been nominally unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The movements in State and Western Flour, since our last, have been quite limited, as a rule, the export, as well as the home trade inquiry, having been light, and prices have been again quoted 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. lower, closing weak and irregular, in view of the decline in Wheat. ....The sales since our last have been 12,350 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 30@$5, chiefly at $4 65@$4 90; poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 75, chiefly at from $5 35@$5 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 85@$6 25, chiefly at $6 for fair, in lines; very good to very fancy do., $6 25@$6 85, chiefly at $6 40@$6 70; City Mills Extra at $6 10@$7 50, chiefly at $6 85@$7 35 for the West Indies and South America; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 85@$6 25, mainly at $6 10@$6 15 for good; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 85@$6 25, for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, plain, at $6@$7 75, mainly at $6 50@$7 25; and trade and family Extras at proportionately reduced prices. Included in the sales have been 4,100 bbls. shipping stock, mostly in lots, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in limited demand and quoted easier and somewhat irregular in price. Sales have been reported here since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 75 for Superfine; $5 90@$7 50 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $7 10@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at from $5@$6 15 for poor to very choice Superfine, the latter an extreme. Sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $5 75@$6 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been quiet, since our last, but without important alteration in price. Sales equal to 600 bbls., at from $3 90@$4 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine. Included in the sales were 300 bbls. Brandywine at the quoted rates....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 52½@$2 ⅌ 100 lb....Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—A limited jobbing business has been reported at generally steady prices; sales, 1,300 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 20; 500 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins, 10¼c.@10½c.; 1,000 bxs. loose Muscatel Raisins, $3 50; 500 cases Sardines at 14c. for quarter-bxs. and 24c. for half-bxs., and 300 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.@6¼c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been again quite freely dealt in to-day, mainly for shipment, but—under the decidedly adverse cable and Western reports—at a further material reduction in values, fully 2c.@3c. a bushel in the instance of good to prime samples, and 3c.@5c. a bushel in the case of soft, the latter constituting an important proportion of the current arrivals, and excluded from contract deliveries. The easier range of ocean freight tended to stimulate the demand on export account, and to strengthen values toward the close, when bids equal to the best prices of the day were freely made for strictly prime. Winter Wheat has been very dull, and quoted nominally 2c.@3c. a bushel lower, without important movements. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 351,000 bushels at $1 46 for prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, closing with $1 47 reported bid for choice; $1 46 for No. 1 Port Washington and Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 43 for choice No. 2 Minnesota Spring, afloat, (14,000 bushels;) $1 40 for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 33@$1 35 for fair to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, closing with $1 35 bid for prime; $1 29@$1 32 for heated do., afloat; $1 27 for do., (4,700 bushels,) in store; $1 28@$1 45 for ungraded Spring, odd lots; $1 55@$1 58, (nominally,) for Amber Western; $1 50@$1 55, (nominally,) for Red do.; $1 55@$1 65, (nominally,) for White do. The business in Spring was mainly in No. 2 Chicago, afloat, though in good part in prime No. 1, and to a moderate extent in No. 2 Minnesota and Milwaukee, afloat....Less demand has been noted for Spring Wheat for forward delivery, and the bids have been generally much under the views of sellers, thus retarding negotiations. Toward the close a rather more confident inquiry was reported for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, September options, with $1 35 bid and $1 37@$1 38 asked....Corn has further yielded 1c.@2c. a bushel, under quite urgent offerings. At the reduced figures a fairly active business has been transacted, in good part for export. At the close the market was quoted generally weak. Sales have been reported of 154,000 bushels at 81½c.@83c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, the latter rate for choice, mainly at 82c. afloat, which was the closing rate for prime; 78c.@82c. for poor to choice steamer do. do., mostly at 79c.@80c. for fair to good, afloat; 73c.@77c. for heated do., afloat; 82½c.@84c. for new Yellow Western, the latter an extreme, closing at 82½c. for good; 85c. for prime old Mixed Western, (10,000 bushels,) in store, or 87c. for do. delivered, for local use; and 91c. for White Western, in store....Canada Rye, in bond, has been inactive; quoted at 90c. bid to arrive, and up to $1 asked. State Rye quoted at $1 05 bid for prime old, and $1 for prime new....Barley has been in very moderate request, with new four-rowed State, September delivery, quoted nominally at $1 15 as the best bid, and $1 20 asked, ⅌ bushel....Of prime Canada West Barley 10,000 bushels, for October delivery, were sold at $1 25 ⅌ bushel. ....Barley-malt has been in limited request and quoted heavy. Canada West quoted at from $1 55@$1 75, cash and time; Western at $1 50@$1 62½; four to six-rowed State, $1 42½@$1 50; two-rowed do. at $1 30@$1 37½, cash and time. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bushels Canada at $1 60, cash, and a car-load Lake Shore at $1 65 ⅌ bushel, time. ....Oats have been more active, but at a further decline of 1c@2c. ⅌ bushel, on more urgent offerings. The trade demand has been more animated at the reduced quotations. Sales have been reported of 81,000 bushels at 61c.@64c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, afloat, mainly at 63c. for very good to 64c. for choice Chicago, afloat; 62c.@63c. for Mixed Chicago, in store, the latter rate for prime, in a specified store, located advantageously for the buyer; and 65c.@72c. (nominally) for poor to strictly choice White Western....Feed has been rather slow of sale within the range of $20@$31, as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$30 for Rye Feed and Mill-stuff; $23 50@$25 for 60 lb., and $20@$22 for Bran....Bale Hay has been in moderate request at 70c.@80c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 12½; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@65c....Rye Straw has been selling moderately within the range of 55c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@60c., ⅌ 100 lb.

HEMP—Manila Hemp has been quiet but firm at 7¾c.@8¼c., gold. Other Hemp dull and nominal. Jute Butts have been in quite active demand, with sales of 5,500 bales, to arrive, part at 2¾c., currency; 250 bales do., 2 7-16c., gold; 800 bales do., (received from England,) at 3c., currency.

HIDES—There has been an active inquiry for common stock with but very little call for prime; prices quoted steady; sales, 4,846 Central American, part at $19 20, gold; 1,070 Dry-salted Southern, 400 Dry-salted New-Orleans, 381 Mazatlan, and 1,000 City Slaughters, on private terms.

HONEY—Has been somewhat neglected and quoted nominal, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 70c.@73c., and Cuba, in bond, at 81c.@83c., gold, ⅌ gallon.

HOPS—Have been quite active on the basis of our quotations. A sale of 250 bales of various growths has been reported at 20c. ⅌ lb. We quote: New-York, fair to choice, new, 20c.@25c.; Eastern, new, 18c.@23c.; Western, new, 18c.@23c.; Yearlings, 10c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 5c.@10c.; California, 20c.@25c....The week's receipts of domestic have been 153 bales; and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 43,726 bales as against 24,018 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 120 bales, and Sept. 1, 15,862 bales. Mr. Wells says that "holders believe that unless the new crop is overabundant, prices for 74s from the limited stock on hand, will not be much if any lower. Reports continue favorable from most all the growing districts, the unfavorable weather not as yet having done any material injury. The bale of new crop mentioned in our last was received on Monday by Messrs. Smith & Girvan and sold to Messrs. Elias & Petz, of this City, two other bales, the balance of this growth, have been received and sold to Joseph Burger, of Williamsburg, and Thomas M. Dukehart, of Baltimore, Md., at 60c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. W. H. Akin & Son also received a bale of the new crop on Tuesday. The quality of these new Hops is very fine and gives much satisfaction."

LEATHER—Business has been fairly active in this line, and prices have been without further important alteration. Receipts have been liberal, and supplies in market generally very full, enabling buyers to make purchases to unusual advantage as to selections of stock, &c. Sole has been moving freely, in good part for export. Upper has been in somewhat better request. Morocco has been also more sought after, but the bids have been ruling low, checking operations. Harness stock has been slow of sale at about late figures. The week's receipts have been 41,174 sides and 2,286 bales; exports, 18,000 sides, of which 8,000 sides to England and 10,000 sides to the Continent.... We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26c.@26½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c. for Orinoco, and 25c.@25½c. for California; Medium, 27c.@28½c. for Buenos Ayres; 25½c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Heavy, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres; 26c.@26½c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; good damaged stock, 22½c.@24½c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ⅌ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@35c.; Middle Backs, 36c.@38c.; Light Crop, 32c.@33c.; Middle Crop, 33c.@35c.; Heavy Crop, 33c.@35c. ⅌ lb....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 32c.@34c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in rather better demand at steady rates. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 22⅞c.@23c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 350,000 lb. New Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing, old, 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ⅌ lb. In iron holders of Scotch Pig have been claiming stronger prices through the advanced figures in Glasgow. Sales 400 tons Eglinton on private terms; American Pig has been dull and depressed; sales 400 tons No. 2 on private terms. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $29@$30; Glengarnock, $32; Coltness, $32@$33; Gartsherrie, $32@$33; No. 1 American Pig, $26@$27, the latter an extreme; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $22@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, f.o.e; American Rails, $46@$50, at works; Old Rails, $26@$27; American Steel Rails, $75, at tidewater; Wrought Scrap, $31@$32, from yard, ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $60@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 13c., gold....Lead has been very dull since our last, with foreign Pig quoted at $6 62½@$6 87½, American Pig at $5 87½@$6, gold; Bar at 8¾c., Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c.... Spelter has been lightly dealt in at from $7 12½@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $7 10@$7 25 for domestic. ....American Steel has been in slack request at from 9c.@16c., currency, ⅌ lb.; English do., 6½c.@17c., gold, ⅌ lb....Regulus Antimony has been inactive at 13¼c.@13½c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c.@12¾c., gold, for American....Shot has been selling in lots at 9¾c.@10¼c....Tin has been in moderate demand; sales 250 slabs Straits at 18½c. gold, 250 bxs. assorted Charcoal Plates at $8, gold, 500 bxs. I. C. Coke do. at $5 75@$6 87½ do., and 250 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $7 25, gold. We quote: Straits at 18½c.; English at 18½c.; Refined at 18¾c.@19c., and Banca at 23c.@23½c., gold; and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8@$8 25; I. C. Coke, $6 62½@$7; Charcoal Terne, $7 25@$7 50; Coke Terne, $6 50@$6 75, gold. ....Zinc has been quiet at from 8⅝c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—The better qualities of foreign, suited to the wants of refiners, have been in fair demand, but offered with reserve, and at prices much above the views of purchasers, thus checking business. The poorer grades of stock have been in little favor with buyers, and have been quoted weak and irregular in price. Sales have been made of 193 hhds. and 26 tcs. Cuba, for refining, at 37c. for 49 test. Invoices of 234 hhds. and 18 tcs. Caibarien, of recent receipt, have not yet been marketed. The jobbing trade has been moderately active since our last, at about previous quotations: equal to 200 hhds. Porto Rico and Cuba Muscovado sold, in lots, the former at from 42c.@50c., and the latter at from 38c.@42c. ⅌ gallon....We quote: Porto Rico at 41c.@55c.; Barbados, 42c.@44c.; Demerara, 36c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 38c.@45c.; do., refining grades, 38c.@39c. for 50 test up in color, quality, &c., to the standard insisted on by refiners; Cuba Centrifugal, 25c.@28c.; St. Croix, 41c.@44c.; Antigua, 42c.@45c.; St. Kitts, 40c.@43c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@72c. for prime to choice, and up to 74c. for fancy....Syrups have been inactive since our last, with Sugar Syrup quoted at from 38c.@63c., and Molasses do. 30c.@38c. for ordinary to prime, ⅌ gallon.... Sugar-house Molasses has been selling very moderately since our last, at 24c. for hhds. and 27c. for bbls., on, however, a restricted business.

NAILS—Have been selling moderately since our last, on the basis of $3 20@$3 30 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fair demand since our last, within the range of from $1 65@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass, ⅌ 280 lb.... Sales 420 bbls. Strained at $1 70@$1 75, 87 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $2 25@$2 62½, 375 bbls. Pale at $3 75@$5 50, and 1,500 bbls. fine on private terms....Tar has been in light request at from $2 55@$2 80 ⅌ bbl. ....City Pitch at $2 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, since our last, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted about steady at 31½c.@32c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been dull since our last, at old figures. Linseed has been in moderately active request, but at irregular prices. Lard, Red, and Cotton-seed Oils quiet. Menhaden in limited demand, with prices favoring buyers. We quote: Crude Whale, 60c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@72c.; Bleached do., 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 50; Unbleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 85; Bleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 90; Lard-oil, 95c.@$1 05 for good to strictly prime, and 80c.@90c. for No. 1; Red-oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 71c.@72c.; Linseed-oil, 68c.@71c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 18, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 32c.@33c.; Bleached do., 43c.@47c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 40c.@45c.; Yellow do., 50c.@57½c.; Refined Yellow, 67½c.@70c., and White, 70c.@72½c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8¾c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@95c.; Cod, 62c.@68c.; Neats-foot, 82½c.@$1 20; Rape-seed-oil, $1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10¼c.@13½c.; Tanners' Oil, 39c.@42c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quoted easier and quiet, on the basis of 5⅜c., in bulk, for early delivery, and at 9¼c.@9½c., in shipping order....Refined has been more freely dealt in, but at lower prices, with early delivery quoted at 11¼c.@11 5-16c., on sales of 10,000 bbls., chiefly at 11¼c.; and forward delivery at 11¼c....Refined, in cases, at 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 9¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, August deliveries, quoted at 11c.@11¼c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11c.@11⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and quoted lower. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 75 bbls. Western Mess, at $21 75; 250 bbls. do., check up, at $21 25; small lots Prime Mess at $19 50@$19 75, and of Extra Prime at $16 25@$16 50 for inspected. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Western Mess, August option, at $21 25; 4,250 bbls., September, at $21 25@$21 45, closing at $21 25@$21 30, and 1,500 bbls., October, at $21 35@$21 45, closing at $21 30@$21 35....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, with City at 10¼c.@10¾c. for heavy to light....City Cut-meats have been moderately sought after at late figures, sales having been reported of 20,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¼c.; 20 tcs. Albany Pickled Hams, 16 lb., at 12c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within former range....Nothing new in Western product....Bacon has been quoted steady, on a moderate inquiry; sales 75 bxs. City Long Clear at 12½c., and 200 bxs. Staffordshire light Long Clear and English Cuts on private terms....Lard has been generally quoted cheaper, with a less confident demand noted, particularly on speculative account. Sales have been reported of small lots of Western Steam at 13⅞c.; 200 tcs. choice do. at 14c.; 250 tcs. new do. at 13⅝c.; 500 tcs. two years old at 13½c.; 50 tcs. City do. at 13½c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13c.; small lots Refined, for the Continent, part at 14¼c.; 200 tcs. do. for the West Indies, at 13¾c....And, for forward delivery, sales have been made of 5,250 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 13 13-16c.@14c., closing at 13 13-16c., with October quoted at 13⅞c., and August 13 3-16c....Beef quiet at unchanged quotations....Butter has been offered with more freedom, and has been quoted easier in price on a very moderate trade. We quote Butter thus: State, in tubs, at 20c.@31c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 23c.@28c. for fair to prime, and 29c.@30c. for choice; State, in pails, 20c.@34c. for ordinary to fancy, mostly at 25c.@30c. for about good to prime, and 32c.@34c. for choice fancy; State, in firkins, at 20c.@31c. for about fair ordinary to very choice; Western at 14c.@29c. for poor ordinary to fancy, mostly at 16c.@25c. for about fair to choice.... Cheese has been in light request, as a rule, with prices ruling weak. We quote Cheese at 5c.@11½c. for ordinary to fancy State Factory, mainly at 9½c.@11c. for about good to fine, and 11¼c.@11½c. for fancy, 8c.@11c. for State dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@11c. for very poor to fancy....Eggs have been quiet, since our last, within the range of 21c.@25c. for fair to extra choice, chiefly at 22c.@23c. for good to choice marks, ⅌ dozen.

SEEDS—Clover has been quoted up to 13c.@13⅛c. for prime, with a good demand, partly for Western account. Market otherwise quiet and unchanged.

SOAP—Has been in request, in a jobbing way, at steady prices. Castile quoted at 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; Colgate's Pale at 7⅝c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been moderately sought after, with Mace quoted, in lots, at $1@$1 12½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 02½@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 35½c.@36½c.; East India Pepper, 16½c.@16¾c.; White Pepper, 25c.@25½c.; Pimento, 10¼c.@10½c.; Ginger, 10c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted rather steadier, with some increase of demand for refining purposes, and less urgency to realize on the part of holders, particularly of stock in store. Sales have been made to-day of 816 hhds. and 1,153 bxs., including 275 hhds. refining Cuba, about fully fair to good, at 8c.@8¼c.; 51 hhds. grocery Porto Rico and Cuba, in bond, for shipment, at 4½c., gold; 240 hhds. St. Croix on private terms, quoted at full market rates; 250 hhds. French Island at 7¾c.@7 13-16c.; 653 bxs. Centrifugal at 8¾c., and 500 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c. ⅌ lb. And, last evening, 454 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.@9¼c.; 1,200 bxs. do. at 8¾c., and 373 bxs. Molasses Sugar at private terms. We quote: fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@7 15-16c.; good do. at 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅞c.; Melado, 4¼c.@6¼c. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand and quoted steady, with Crushed quoted at 11⅛c.; Powdered, 11⅛c.; Granulated at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅜c.; A's at 10c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 9c.@9⅞c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Has been more active and quoted higher. Good to strictly prime quoted at 9c.@9⅛c., and choice at 9 3-16c.; sales 170,000 lb....Stearine has been quiet at 15⅝c.@16c. for choice Western, in tcs., with sales reported of 75 tcs. at 15¾c. for prime....City nominal.

TEAS—Dull, but steady; 600 half chests Green sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky Leaf has been in light demand, with sales of 250 hhds. at 9½c.@22c. Seed Leaf has been in active request, partly on export account; sales, 250 cases 1872 crop Wisconsin, part at 6¾c.; 155 cases 1874 crop Connecticut on private terms; 200 cases 1873 crop do., 16c.@45c.; 102 cases 1870 crop do., on private terms; 25 cases 1873 crop Ohio at 10c., and 100 cases 1873 crop State on private terms. Of Havana, sales 200 bales at 85c.@$1.

WHISKY—Has been in demand at $1 23½c, but generally held at $1 24; no sales reported.

WOOL—Has been more active, but at variable prices. Domestic Fleece has been quoted easier, on very free dealings here and at Boston (the transactions there for the week having been estimated as high at 1,500,000 lb.) Domestic Pulled has been in moderate demand within the previous range. Texas and California product has been fairly active at current rates. Foreign has been generally quiet. Sales have been reported here during the week of equal to 361,000 lb. Domestic Fleece at 37c.@49c.; 4,000 lb. unwashed at 30c.@32c.; 47,000 lb. scoured at 61c.@85c.; 47,000 lb. Domestic Pulled at 27c.@46c.; 6 bags Black at 58c.; 55,000 lb. Combing and Delaine at 45c.@65c.; 91,000 lb. Texas at 26c.@33½c.; 50 bales and 131,000 lb. California Fall at 18c.@20c.; 60 bales and 265,000 lb. California Spring at 20c.@30c.; 4,000 lb. California Pulled at 40c.; 107 bales and 6,500 lb. Cape, part at 34c.; 25 bales and 32,000 lb. Australian at 48c.@50c.; 3,000 lb. Mexican at 23c., and 5,000 lb. Noils, on private terms. Some 300 bales Mediterranean, of recent receipt, came to a manufacturer.

FREIGHTS—Cable advices from England were unfavorable to the export movement in Grain, and a less urgent inquiry was noted for accommodation for Grain on berth and charter, with rates favoring shippers in all instances. The large proportion of the Grain receipts, arriving heated and out of order, was also against the interest of sailing vessels. Tonnage suited to Petroleum was in moderately active demand at rather easier figures. Vessels for Lumber and Coal were not in much request, and rates showed weakness. Some demand was noted for tonnage for Flour, Tobacco, and Naval Stores. The offerings of Provisions, Flour, Leather, Tobacco, &c., on berth were lighter, though shippers had any existing advantage....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 40,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 9d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, including 8,000 bushels at 9½d. for prompt shipment, quoted generally at 9½d.@10d. ⅌ bushel, and 16,000 bushels do. on private terms; 5,600 bxs. Cheese, and 650 bxs. Bacon (of recent engagements, not before reported) at 45s, and 35s.@37s. 6d. ⅌ ton....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ⅌ bushel; and by steam, 16,000 bushels do. (relet room) at 10d.@10½d. ⅌ bushel; also a British ship, 1,383 tons, hence, with about 8,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 322 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Naphtha, at 5s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl., and a gratuity....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d.; 2,000 bbls. do. (of through freight) at 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Bristol, by steam, 10,000 bbls. Flour on private terms, quoted nominally at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 48,000 bushels Grain (recent engagements) at 11d. ⅌ bushel, and 50 tcs. Beef at 8s. ⅌ tierce; also, a German bark, 409 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British bark, 490 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Naphtha at 4s 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Cardiff, an Italian bark, 402 tons, hence, with about 2,300 quarters grain, at 6s. 9d. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 504 tons, with about 3,300 quarters grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d., quoted here at 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 250 tcs. Lard, at 40s. ⅌ ton, and 150 pkgs. Tobacco, on private terms; also a British bark, 1,032 tons, with about 6,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For the United Kingdom or the Continent, a German bark, 271 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, reported without reliable particulars....For Bremen, a German bark, 799 tons, hence, with about 4,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; another, 685 tons, with about 4,100 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d., with option of Hamburg....For Rotterdam, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain on private terms, quoted nominally at 10d. ⅌ bushel....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard at 1.80 reich-marks; and 100 hhds. Tallow at 1.70 do....For the Baltic, a bark, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For China direct, an American ship, 1,282 tons, hence, with general cargo, rumored, but without confirmation....For Buenos Ayres, an American bark, (now at Boston,) with equal to about 3,600 bbls. Flour, from Richmond, reported at $1 25 ⅌ bbl....For Matanzas, an American brig, 427 tons, hence, with Cooperage stock, &c., reported at current rates....For Porto Rico, an American brig, 212 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,600.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 13, 1875.

Slow as the Live Stock market closed on last Wednesday, trade has been still worse since that date. The prices obtained for Beeves was ¼c. ⅌ lb. less than the closing quotations of our last report. At Sixtieth Street Yards, Horned Cattle ranged from poor to good, and sold from 8½c.@12¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 5 to 7½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 7½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weights 5 to 8 cwt. Several herds remained unsold when the markets closed at noon. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows sold at $50@$80 ⅌ head, Calves generally included. Grass Calves in fair demand at $5 60@$8 ⅌ head. Veals also in fair demand at 8c.@9½c. ⅌ lb. Yearling Bulls, quality coarse, slow of sale at $2 62½ ⅌ cwt. Sheep slow at 5c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. Lambs also slow at 6½c.@8⅜c. ⅌ lb. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed inactive on a small trade. Heavy Hogs, 10¼c. ⅌ lb.; light weight Hogs, 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 75 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., with a fraction off one yard, weight 6½ cwt.; 60 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; held on sale 35 Illinois Steers. Burchard & Merritt sold for Gray & Robets, 71 fair Ohio Steers, held since last Wednesday, at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for C. F. Reynolds, 64 rough Iowa Steers at 10¾c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale 19 Iowa Steers. Clery & Carey sold for Goff Bros., 64 good Kentucky Steers at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. Thompson & Coon sold for J. Enoch, 65 good Ohio Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; held on sale for Rankin & Co. 127 Texan Steers, and for C. F. Reynolds 35 Iowa Steers. H. Meyer sold for self 97 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; held on sale 51 Illinois Steers. W. Siegel sold for self 50 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ⅌ lb.; weight 6¼ cwt.; 64 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for C. F. Reynolds 41 Texan Steers, direct from the plains, at 8½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 57 poor Missouri Steers at 9½c. ⅌ lb., with 50c. on ⅌ head, weight 5½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 19 native Steers; terms not obtained. C. Denton sold 10 State Veals, weight 205 lb. ⅌ head, at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 20 State Veals, weight 170 lb. ⅌ head at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 10 State Veals, weight 160 lb. ⅌ head, at 9½c. ⅌ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—P. Lerch sold 199 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,740 lb., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 33 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,940 lb., at 6½c. ⅌ lb. S. McGraw sold 5 grass Calves for $28; 4 grass Calves at $7 ⅌ head; 2 grass Calves at $7 50 ⅌ head; 29 grass Calves at $8 ⅌ head; 1 State Veal, weight 145 lb., at 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; 2 fresh Cows without their Calves for $107 50. J. Kirby sold 66 State Lambs, weight 4,220 lb., at 8⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 2 State Veals, weight 300 lb., at 9¼c. ⅌ lb.; 6 Bulls, live weight 5,850 lb., at $2 62½ ⅌ cwt. Hume & Elliott sold 3 State Veals, weight 520 lb., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 36 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,420 lb., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 113 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,980 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 26 State Lambs, weight 1,790 lb., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 42 Canada Lambs, weight 2,850 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 63 Canada Lambs, weight 4,740 lb., at 8c. ⅌ lb.

At Harsimus Cove.—U. Kahn sold for self 15 choice Kentucky Steers at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 211 head of horned Cattle, mixed herd, from common to good, from 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for Judd & Swape, 60 poor Illinois Steers at 8¾c.@9c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; for J. Enoch, 52 Ohio Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 18 coarse Ohio Steers, at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 20 Texan Steers, direct from the plains, at 7½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Saddler, Havens & Co., 49 Ohio Steers, from fair to choice from 11½c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ to 8 cwt.; for Buckenstadt & Co., 48 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11¾c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 20 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 2 Kentucky Sheep, weight 78 lb. ⅌ head, at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 114 Ohio Sheep, weight 83 lb. ⅌ head, at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 214 Ohio Sheep, weight 94 lb. ⅌ head, at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 70 Kentucky Lambs, weight 56 lb. ⅌ head, at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 305 Canada Lambs, weight 64 lb. ⅌ head, at 7½c. ⅌ lb.; 334 Canada Lambs, weight 65 lb. ⅌ head, at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 12 Jersey Lambs, weight 66 lb. ⅌ head, at 8c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,004 head of horned Cattle, 22 Cows, 196 Veals and Calves, 21 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 21,803 Sheep and Lambs, 19 Cows, 832 Veals and Calves, 19 Beeves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day; 2,723 Hogs, 27 Veals, 200 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 975 head of horned Cattle, 3,314 Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 935 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,408 head, or 674 cars, 478 cars of which were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 572 cars for the same time last week, being an excess of 102 cars over the receipts for the same week last year. There was no market to-day; all fresh arrivals were through consignments, and those held over from yesterday's market were shipped East for sale in first hands, leaving the yards bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,800 head, against 10,600 head for the same time last week, and 18,400 head for the same week last year; no life in trade to-day; sales of 1 car Ohio Clipped Sheep, averaging 79 lb., at $5, leaving 5 cars in the yards unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,000 head, against 14,000 head for the same time last week, and 12,600 head for the same week last year; there was no market to-day; 1 car of Ohio still-fed only on sale, averaging 187 lb., and disposed of at $7 40; only a few odds and ends at the yards. Cows—Receipts for the week, 45 cars, all for butchers' use; demand fair; quality generally very poor; all offerings disposed of; prices average at $3 50@$4 75; but few good Milkers or Springers sold. Calves—Receipts for the week only 75 head; the quality of the offerings generally good; demand brisk; all offerings readily disposed of at $7@$12 ⅌ head for medium to extra; most sales at $8@$8 50 ⅌ head.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—Cattle—The market shows a decline. Strictly prime Cattle show only a slight reduction in price, not to exceed ⅛c. ⅌ lb., live weight. Medium are off ¼c.@⅜c. ⅌ lb., and common natives and Texans, ⅜c.@½c. ⅌ lb., the market ruling tame. Sheep—Common to fair, 4c.@5c.; fair to good, 5c.@5½c.; and extra, 6c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb. Lambs—Common to fair, 5½c.@6½c.; fair to good, 6c.@7¼c.; and extra, 7¼c.@7½c. ⅌ lb., live weight.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200 head; market dull and weak, tending downward; sales, Shipping, $4@$6 50; Texans, $2@$5 50; Stockers, $2 75@$3 75; shipments, 1,940 head. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; market active, steady, and firm; sales, Heavy, $7 40@$7 70; Light, $7 75@$7 90; Philadelphia, $8@$8 25; shipments, 5,700 head. Sheep unchanged; receipts, 400 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—Cotton quiet, steady; Middling, 14¾c. Flour very strong though quiet, owing to scarcity; prices unchanged. Wheat dull, and for tough and medium lower; No. 2 Western Amber, $1 50; Mixed do., $1 47; No. 2 Western Red, $1 47; Pennsylvania Red, $1 50; Maryland Red, $1 15@$1 47; do. Amber, $1 50@$1 55; do. White, $1 20@$1 50. Corn—Western weaker; Southern firm; Southern White, 88c.@90c.; do. Yellow, 89c.; Western Mixed, 83¾c., spot; 8[illegible]c. last half of September. Oats fairly active; Southern, 58c.@63c.; Southern White, in store, 69c.@70c.; Western Mixed, in store, 66c.@68c. Rye firm at 90c.@96c. Hay firm, active; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $23@$30. Provisions firm, unchanged. Pork, $22 50@$22 75. Lard firm; Crude, 14c.; Refined, 14¾c. Butter steady and unchanged. Petroleum firmer, but not quotably higher. Coffee quiet, but firm and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 24.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 13.—Sugar quiet; fair to fully fair, 8¾c.@9⅜c.; prime, 9¾c.@10c. Molasses dull; common, 40c.@45c.; fair, 50c.@55c.; choice, 58c.@70c. Flour dull and nominal; quoted, Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 25@$6.50; Treble Extra, $6 75@$8 25; Choice and Family, $8 50@$9. Corn-meal dull and nominal; sales at $4. Corn easier and quiet at 88c.@92c. Oats quiet at 65c.@70c. Bran firm at $1 25. Hay nominal; prime New, $30. Pork quiet; held at $23 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9¾c. Bacon quiet and strong; Shoulders, 10⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Lard dull; Tierce, 14¼c.; Keg, 15c. Hams Sugar-cured—Choice scarce and firm at 14¼c.@15c. Whisky steady; Rectified, $1 22. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime, 18c.@20¼c. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 55; Gold, 113¼.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 13.—Flour steady, with a fair demand. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 30; No. 2 do., $1 22@$1 22¼, spot; sales at $1 18⅝@$1 20¼, seller September; closed at $1 19¾, seller September; No. 3 do., $1 15½@$1 16; Rejected, $1 07@$1 08. Corn quiet and weak at 69½c., spot; 70⅜c.@70½c., seller September; 70c., seller October; Rejected, 66c.@66½c. Oats active, but lower, at 49c.@50c., spot; 41⅝c., seller August; 36¾c. bid, seller September. Barley—Good demand, but at lower rates; $1 09, seller September; $1 07, seller October. Rye steady and unchanged. Pork—Demand fair, but at lower rates; $20 70@$20 75, spot; $20 90, seller September; $20 85@$20 90, seller October. Lard dull and lower at $13 30, spot; $13 35@$13 40, seller September. Bulk Meats very firm, and holders are asking higher rates; Shoulders, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Whisky, $1 19. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 53,000 bushels; Corn, 81,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 138,000 bushels; Corn, 171,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 430 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat easier, at $1 19⅛, September. Oats lower, at 41¼c., August; 36⅝c., September. Pork and Lard unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 13.—Flour—Buyers generally standing off; little done. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50@$1 52½ bid, cash, latter for fresh; $1 53½, August; $1 49¾, September; No. 3 Fall, $1 37 bid. Corn dull, lower to sell; No. 2 Mixed, 69c., cash; 67c. bid, August; sales 68½c., August. Oats unsettled and lower; No. 2, 47c.@47¼c., cash; 46c.@46½c., August; 39½c.@40c., September. Barley—No transactions. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and lower, offered at $22; small lots sold at $22 25. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats dull and nominal, none offering. Bacon quiet and weak; some sales lower; Shoulders, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.@13¾c. Whisky firm and unchanged at $1 20. Hogs 5c.@10c. lower; Shippers, $7 30@$7 50; Bacon grades, $7 45@$7 70; Butchers, $7 75@$8 15. Cattle quiet, but steady; good to choice Natives, $6@$6 50; medium to fair, $4 50@$5 60; good Texans, $4; choice, $4 37½; medium to fair, $3 10@$3 65; common, $2 50@$2 90. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 52,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 480 Hogs, 1,341 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Receipts by Lake—Flour, 2,700 bbls.; Wheat, 113,000 bushels; Corn, 224,000 bushels. Receipts by Railroad—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 90,000 bushels; Corn, 79,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels. To Interior Points—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Rates unchanged; boatmen and shippers apart, hence small shipments. Flour quiet; 600 bbls. sold at unchanged rates. Wheat dull; buyers and sellers wide apart; sales 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 40; 2,700 bushels sample at $1 31. Corn dull and heavy; sale of boat-load of prime at 76c.; 7,500 bushels No. 2, in lots, at 75c.@76c. Oats, Rye, and Barley out of market; none here. Seed held at $3 for Timothy. Pork dull at $22 50@$23 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally $1 21.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 13.—Petroleum steady at 10⅞c. for Refined; 8½c. for Crude. Seeds unchanged. Flour quiet but firm; Extras, $5 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $6@$7 25; Pennsylvania Indiana, and Ohio do., $6 25@$7 50; high grades, $7 75@$8 50. Wheat depressed; sales new Red at $1 35@$1 43; old do., $1 45@$1 50; Amber, $1 50. Rye, 97c. Corn moves slowly; Yellow, 86c.; Mixed, 84c.@85c.; damaged, 78c.@80c. Oats firm at 72c.@75c. for White, and 64c. for new. Whisky held at $1 24. Butter firm; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 32c.@34c.; do. do. Firsts, 28c.@30c.; Western Extras, 27c.@28c.; do. Firsts, 24c.@26c.; Rolls, Extras, 24c.@25c.; do., Firsts, 20c.@23c. Cheese dull; New-York, fancy, 11c.@12c.; do., prime, 9c.@10c.; Western, fine, 10c.@10½c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 21c.@22c.; Western, do., 19c.@20c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 13.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and prices have declined; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 30; No. 1 White Michigan, new, $1 39; Amber Michigan, $1 45; New, $1 40; September, $1 43¾; October, $1 43; No. 2 Red Winter, new, $1 38; August, $1 43½. Corn dull and prices have declined; High Mixed, 75½c.; September, 75¾c.; No. 1 White, 78c.; no grade, 72c.; damaged, 64c. Oats dull and prices have declined; No. 2, August, 46½c.; September, 42½c.; Rejected, 40c. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts, two days—400 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, two days—300 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm for old Red at $1 50@$1 60; new unsettled at $1@$1 50, according to quality. Corn firmer; held higher at 78c.@80c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand at 95c. Pork dull and lower; small lots country, $21 25; city held at $21 75. Lard quiet; Summer, 13⅛c.@13¼c.; Winter steam, 13¾c.; Kettle, 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats quiet but steady; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Bacon steady and firm; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Hogs—Demand fair and market firm; Stockers, $6 50@$7; common to good light, $7 80@$8; good to extra Butchers', $8 10@$8 25. Receipts, 1,795; shipments, 256. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; offerings light at $1 18. Butter steady; fair demand.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Flour—Demand steady and market firm; sales at $5 25@$5 75 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras; $7@$8 25 for White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $7 25@$9 for Illinois; $7 25@$9 50 for St. Louis, and $7 50@$9 50 for fancy Minnesota; Southern Flour selling at $6@$8 for common Extras and choice Family. Corn quiet at 89c.@93c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats in moderate demand at 74c.@80c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 15. Shorts—Fine Feed and Middlings, $25@$30. Receipts—Flour, 1,085 bbls.; Corn, 510 bushels; Oats, 1,443 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 13.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat steady and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 31½; No. 2 do. $1 26; August, $1 22½; September, $1 19¾. Corn weak and lower; No. 2, 69½c. Oats firmer; No. 2, new, 44c., cash. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 08. Rye in good supply, lower, No. 1, 83c.@84c. Provisions easier; Mess Pork, $21. Lard—Prime steam, 13⅝c.@13⅞c. Freights to Buffalo—Wheat, 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 75,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,500 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 45; Extra White Michigan, $1 60. Corn unchanged; sales at 84c.@85c. Corn-meal, $35 for Bolted, $34 for Unbolted ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2@$2 10 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—1,923,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—307,000 feet Lumber.

DETROIT, Aug. 13.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and weak; lower; Extra, $1 45; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 43; new, $1 39; No. 2 do., new, $1 32½; No. 1 Amber, new, $1 37. Corn dull; No. 1 Mixed, 78c. Oats dull, but unchanged. Receipts, two days—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments, two days—Flour, 700 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Wheat quiet. Rye, $1 in the street, and tending to decline. Corn quiet; sales at 86c.@87c. Oats in moderate request; sales of 3 cars at 64½c. for No. 2 Western Mixed, and 64c.@65c. for No. 2 Mixed State. Barley quiet; sales of 2 cars No. 2 six-rowed State on private terms. Malt quiet.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 40@$1 60; Corn quiet but firm at 85c.@88c. Oats quiet but steady at 80c. Rye nominal. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky $1 18. Bagging quiet but steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 13.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 28½c. Resin quiet and steady at $1 35 for Strained. Tar steady at $—.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 13—2:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 95; for the account, 95⅛. United States bonds, 1865s, Old, 107¼; 1867s, 108⅜; 10-40s, 107; New 5s, 105. Erie, Preferred, 26½.

2:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 95 1-16; account, 95⅛.

3 P. M.—Consols for money, 95 1-16; account, 95 3-16; New 5s, 105⅛.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £61,000.

4 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 15-16; for account, 95 1-16. Erie Railway Shares, 13½. The rate of discount in the open market for three month's bills is 1½@1⅝ ⅌ cent., which is ½@⅜ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 66f. 72½c.

4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1865s, 107⅜; 10-40s, 104½ ex coupon. Erie Railway Shares, 13⅜; do. Preferred, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 13—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier, but not quotably lower; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 68,000 bales, of which 11,000 bales were taken for export and 4,000 bales on speculation; forwarded from the ship's side direct to the spinner, 3,000 bales. The stock in port is 934,000 bales, including 524,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 47,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were American; actual export 15,000 bales. The stock afloat is 385,000 bales, including 21,000 bales American. Cotton to arrive firmer; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands; nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 7 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 22,000 quarters, of which 14,000 were American.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable October and November, at 7⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull; Flour, 26s.@28s. ⅌ bbl.; Corn, 34s. 9d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 11s. 3d.@11s. 9d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 11s. 6d.@12s. 3d for California Club; 10s. 6d.@11s. for Red Western Spring, and 11s. 2d. for Red Winter. Provisions—Lard, 62s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 43s. ⅌ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable October, at 7 3-16c. Of the sales to-day 7,300 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady. Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 7d. Provisions—Lard, 62s.@62s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 13—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9½d.@9¾d. ⅌ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 21s. 9d.@22s. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Sperm-oil, 94s. ⅌ ton.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13.—Printing Cloths—The market is steady at 5⅛c.@5¼c. for Standard and Extra 64x64, with light demand.

FITTING SHOES.

The Detroit *Free Press* thinks you can't get an old shoemaker to blunder, and thus illustrates:

The other day when a weighty woman sailed into a Detroit shoe-store and selected a pair of No. 4s, and sat down to have them tried on, the shoeman saw that she wanted sevens. But he didn't tell her so, and start her out of the shop on a gallop. He smiled and softly said:

"Madame, all the aristocratic ladies are now wearing shoes three sizes too large for their feet, in order to have cool extremities, and of course you want to follow the style."

She smiled like a duck in reply to his smile, and replied:

"You are in a position to know best, and I leave everything to your judgment."

When she went out she said she never had such an easy-fitting shoe on in her whole life.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH WORK OVER THE WORLD.

THE BRITISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AT SHEFFIELD—MEETING OF THE HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY—PROGRESS OF RELIGION IN THAT QUARTER—STATISTICS OF PRESBYTERIAN WORK.

The one hundred and thirty-second annual session of the British Wesleyan Church, the largest Methodist body outside the United States, met at Sheffield, July 28. Rev. Gervase Smith was chosen President, the retiring President being Rev. Dr. William M. Punshon. It was reported that during the year the committee on the theological institution had received £6,400 and expected £800 more, with which the income would still be £1,000 less than the previous year. The Education Committee reported the number of schools in operation at 890, with 178,550 scholars; Sunday-schools 5,893, scholars, 700,210. The Connectional Sunday-school Union had been organized the past year, and about 1,000 schools had joined it. Upon the project of consolidating all the Conference Committees of Review into one committee, to be composed of ministers and laymen, it was reported that the action of the district meetings, to which it had been submitted for approval, were almost unanimously against it, and preferred instead the admission of laymen to the conference. The committee agreed in requesting the conference to appoint a mixed committee to consider the subject of lay representation. The Home Mission Committee reported the erection of twelve new chapels in London and suburbs, where mission work had been very successful the past year. Ninety ministers were now employed. The increase of members had been 900; 153 Sunday-schools had been instituted; 600 regular and 118 cottage services begun at mission stations. Ten chapels were in course of construction, and the receipts had been £31,257. The number of church members was reported at 357,443; on trial, 26,524; increase, 6,366. The Irish Conference, a subordinate branch of the English Wesleyan connection, has adopted a plan of lay representation, subject to the approval of the British Conference, and the adjustment of legal difficulties.

The annual meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association was held at Honolulu in June. There were fifty-two members present. The annual report stated that there were sixty churches, of which fourteen were without Pastors. Several ministers had been dismissed during the year for age, feebleness, and lack of competent support; many of the churches were in a state of spiritual weakness and death; many members neglect public and private worship. The number of members cut off, however, had not been unusually large. The deaths in the churches had exceeded the receptions, being 279 against 126. The whole number of members was 8,593. The contributions for the cause of Christianity had fallen off but little, reaching $24,000. The number of non-professing Christians had greatly increased, and there was considerable infidelity. Sabbath-schools had been maintained by most of the churches, but many had been suffered to go down. The missions carried on in Micronesia had been prosperous, and promised good results in the future. The mission in the Sandwich Islands was planted by the American Board more than fifty years ago.

Statistics have just been prepared of the three leading Presbyterian Churches of the United States, and the German Reformed, showing an increase for 1875 as follows:

NORTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

	1875.	1874.
Synods	36	35
Presbyteries	173	174
Candidates	676	767
Licentiates	304	309
Ministers	4,706	4,597
Licensures	167	140
Ordinations	157	159
Installations	336	354
Pastoral dissolutions	278	278
Ministers received from other bodies	49	55
Ministers dispatched to other bodies	23	26
Ministers deceased	76	85
Churches	4,999	4,946
Churches organized	128	174
Churches dissolved	54	63
Churches received from other bodies	7	11
Churches dismissed to other bodies	9	3
Added: Examination	32,059	36,971
Added: Certificates	20,355	23,096
Communicants	506,034	495,634
Baptisms: Adults	10,646	11,582
Baptisms: Infants	17,694	18,333
Sunday-school members	520,452	516,971

CONTRIBUTIONS.

	1875.	1874.
Home missions	$501,608	$416,067
Foreign missions	412,716	508,520
Education	381,424	243,952
Publication	51,464	61,605
Church erection	277,091	145,068
Relief fund	75,642	73,927
Freedmen	44,582	47,419
Sustentation	41,406	63,115
General Assembly	39,654	36,435
Congregational	6,903,526	6,642,108
Miscellaneous	807,481	882,576
Total	$9,626,594	$9,120,792

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

	1874.	1875.
Synods in connection with the General Assembly	12	12
Presbyteries	64	64
Ministers and licentiates	1,056	1,084
Candidates for the ministry	199	187
Number of churches	1,764	1,797
Licensures	63	48
Ordinations	45	41
Installations	65	70
Pastoral relations dissolved	35	46
Churches organized	49	56
Churches dissolved	10	15
Ministers received from other denominations	5	7
Ministers dismissed to other denominations	3	9
Elders	....	5,085
Deacons	....	2,867
Members added on examination	7,129	3,616
Members added on certificate	3,429	2,867
Whole number of communicants	105,956	107,334
Churches not reporting (exclusive of Synod of Missouri)	78	123
Adults baptized	2,017	2,488
Infants baptized	4,219	4,698
Number of baptized non-communicants	....	21,075
Children in Sabbath-schools and Bible classes	60,293	67,056

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Sustentation and Presbyterial domestic missions	$55,986	
Sustentation	....	$34,665
Evangelistic fund	....	20,675
Foreign missions	28,958	33,682
Education	51,560	38,750
Publication	15,803	13,180
Presbyterial	....	11,707
Invalid fund	9,918	9,135
Pastors' salaries	484,164	550,270
Congregational purposes	396,641	399,583
Miscellaneous	68,631	55,412
Total	$1,167,461	$1,157,057

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

	1875.	1874.
Synods	8	....
Presbyteries	56	....
Ministers	611	....
Licentiates	74	....
Congregations	777	....
Mission stations	39	....
Members	76,063	73,452
Sunday-schools	636	....
Officers and teachers	6,311	....
Scholars	53,232	....
Total contributions	....	$872,658

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

	1875.	1874.
Synods	6	....
Ministers	625	....
Congregations	1,342	....
Communicants	142,118	134,792
Unconfirmed or baptized members	87,066	....

A free conference of evangelical ministers for the discussion of "Romanism, Infidelity, the Sabbath, the Bible in the Schools, the Temperance Cause, and Christian Union," will be held at Sea Grove, Cape May Point, N. J., beginning Aug. 25, and continuing several days. Invitations have been sent to five prominent men in each of the evangelical denominations, to be present. Among those invited are Rev. Dr. Talmage, Presbyterian; Rev. Dr. Newman, Methodist; Rev. Dr. Krauth, Lutheran; Rev. Dr. Tyng, Protestant Episcopal; Rev. Dr. Nicholson, Reformed Episcopal, and Rev. Dr. Ball, Baptist.

A SHIP IN A GALE.

The British ship Janet Cowan, Capt. Cuthbert, which arrived at San Francisco, on the 21 inst., from Newcastle, New South Wales, had some terrible weather on July 3. The following extract from her log tells the story: "On July 3, latitude 15° 22′ north, longitude 119° 49′ west, a strong gale from west north-west to south commenced, with thick rainy weather; at 4 P. M. blowing a hurricane, accompanied with torrents of rain which filled the decks, the lee rail under water all the time. The spars lashed on deck began to slack their lashings, and it was impossible to get near them to secure them. The gig washed from the skids. The topgallant bulwarks were washed away, carrying with them the harness casks, buckets, &c. At 5:30 P. M. the maintop gallantmast was carried away by the force of the wind, and the wreck in falling burst the lower main topsail, not leaving a vestige of the sail. Cut away all the wreck to try and get it clear of the vessel; but it being so dark we were unable to clear it, and it hung alongside and pounded heavily under the vessel. The gaskets of mainsail and maintopsail got cut by the wreck, and the sails soon blew to pieces. The life-boat was stove up by the falling spars. At 6:30 the foretopmast trestletrees gave way, and the topgallantmast came down, and the yards and rigging in their descent destroyed all the gear. The jibboom was sprung, and during the gale lost almost an entire suit of sails. The jolly-boat was stove up, and considerable other damage done to the spars and rigging. The gale finally moderated, enabling us to clear the wreck and get things in as good order as circumstances would permit, and we proceeded on the voyage without further accident."

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

A FINE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY—FIVE RACES TO BE RUN—HEAVY RAINS YESTERDAY, AND A GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR TO-DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 13, 1875.

To-morrow is the third day of the meeting of the Saratoga Association, for which a fine programme has been issued, embracing five races. The sport is to commence with a sweepstakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $700 added, the second horse to save his stake; winners of $1,000 to carry five pounds extra; of $1,500, seven pounds; of $2,000, ten pounds. This stake closed on March 1 last with twenty-four nominations, and nine of them are announced to start. The penalties in the race will prevent Parole from starting, and therefore the struggle between the others will be closer and more exciting, although it has been said that Mr. Lorillard has several two year olds in his stable equal to Parole, but which remains to be proved.

The starters for to-morrow will be Pierre Lorillard's b. g. Shirley, by Lexington, out of Miss Carter, and probably the br. c. Bertram, by imp. Leamington, out of Urica or Merciless, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Barbarity. August Belmont will start the ch. f. Adelaide, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter, and b. f. Sultana, by Lexington, out of Mildred. Lawrence & Lorillard will bring out the ch. c. Warlock, by War Dance, out of Undine, a very speedy but unfortunate colt. D. McDaniel & Co. will be represented at the post by the ch. f. Sister of Mercy, by War Dance, out of Sister of Charity. Thomas Puryear & Co. have announced their intention of sending to the post the ch. c. Waco, by Narragansett, out of Julietta. Then we are to see John M. Harney's ch. f. Lillie Belle, by Pat Malloy, out of Alta Vela, a very speedy but fractious animal, and the last of the lot is James A. Grinstead's ch. c. Knapsack, by War Dance, out of Sue Dougherty, who will make his first appearance on this occasion. He is said to be in good form and well tried.

The second race is a purse of $500, for three-year olds, to carry 100 pounds, fillies 95 pounds, and beaten maidens allowed five pounds, one mile and one-eighth. The nominations for this are D. McDaniel's b. f. by imp. Leamington, out of Naphtha; August Belmont's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, by imp. Leamington, out of Nemesis; C. H. & W. A. Mullins' b. c. Paper Maker, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Marta, by imp. Australian, and Harbeck & Johnson's ch. f. Australind, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter. The latter carries but ninety pounds, being a beaten maiden.

The third event is the purse of $800, for all ages, two miles and a quarter; winner of the Saratoga Cup to carry 7 pounds extra. This race has been reduced to a match, as there are but two nominations, viz.: Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Rutherford, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, 108 pounds, and E. W. Sears' ch. c. Acrobat, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Sallie Lewis. This will be the first appearance of Acrobat this season. He has been anxiously waited for since the race for the cup in which he was expected to start, but the colt lost all form during the Spring, and has not been fit to run.

The fourth race of the day will be a match of $1,000 a side between D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f., 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Naphtha, and J. McCormack's br. c. Brigand, 4 years, by Planet, out of imp. Britannia 4th.

The fifth and concluding event will be a selling sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each, play or pay, with $300 added. Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry weight for age; for $1,000 allowed 7 pounds; for $750, 10 pounds; for $500, 12 pounds; for $300, 15 pounds; all to be sold at auction, and any surplus over stated selling price to be divided between the owner and the association; one mile. This race is the first of its kind ever got up, and is a novelty. Five horses have been entered for it, including Oden Bowie's b. c. Holbrook, 3 years, to be sold for $500, 75 pounds; E. A. Clabaugh's ch. f. Violet, 3 years, to be sold for $500, 75 pounds; Charles H. Lloyd's br. g. Court Hampton, 4 years, to be sold for $500, 93 pounds; John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, to be sold for $750, 104 pounds; and August Belmont's ch. f. Caroline, 3 years, to be sold for $750, 77 pounds. It has been raining very heavily all the afternoon, and to-night the prospect for to-morrow is very discouraging.

The pool-rooms are crowded as usual, and the betting very spirited, as follows:

TWO-YEAR OLD SWEEPSTAKES.

Lorillard	$450	$375	$395
Belmont	350	300	300
McDaniel	60	100	40
Puryear	70	30	30
Grinstead	75	35	35
Lawrence & Lorillard	30	35	35
Harney	45	35	40
Total	$1,080	$910	$905

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Rhadamanthus	$175	$160	$350
Leamington filly	115	80	170
Australind	30	20	65
Paper Maker	25	25	30
Total	$345	$285	$515

TWO AND A QUARTER MILES.

Rutherford	$375	$350	$300
Acrobat	115	130	80
Total	$490	$480	$380

MATCH ONE MILE.

McDaniel's filly	$55	$50
Brigand	50	50
Total	$105	$100

SELLING SWEEPSTAKES.

B. F. Carver	$100
Caroline	120
Court Hampton	50
Violet	25
Holbrook	25
Total	$320

POOL-SELLING IN THIS CITY.

The attendance at Johnson's pool-rooms and the Turf Exchange last evening, where pools were sold for the races at Saratoga to-day, was unusually large, and bidding was rather spirited. Following are the average quotations at both places:

COLT RACE.

	Johnson's.		Turf Exchange.	
Belmont	$200	$200	$200	$300
Lorillard	200	195	180	300
Grinstead	40	40	40	70
McDaniel	40	35	40	65
Garland	30	30	..	..
Harney	25	25	30	35
Puryear	20	20	35	50

SELLING RACE.

Caroline	$150	$175	$300	....
Court Hampton	95	100	70	....
Carver	110	120	265	....
Holbrook	25	30	35	....

TWO AND A QUARTER MILE RACE.

Rutherford	$225	$250	$200	$350
Acrobat	135	140	125	280

ONE AND AN EIGHTH MILE RACE.

Rhadamanthus	$150	$200	$200	$300
McDaniel	80	100	120	180
Australind	50	50	35	45
Paper-maker	25	25	30	40

MATCH RACE; ONE MILE.

McDaniel	$150	$150	....	....
Brigand	85	88	....	....

TROTTING AT DEERFOOT.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING—TWO EXCITING RACES.

The second day of the second Summer meeting at Deerfoot Park yesterday was well attended. Two trotting contests were on the card. The first was for horses that had never beaten 2:43, and the second for the 2:35 class. Ten horses were entered in the first race, but only seven came to the post: William S. Thom's s. m. Elsie; P. Halling's ch. g. Doxey; George Walker's b. g. First of May; Charles Denton's b. g. James M. Oakley; Peter Manee's b. g. Creedmoor; George Shipman's b. g. Frenchy, and J. T. Slade's br. m. Love. In the pools Elsie brought $100, First of May $80, and the remaining five horses sold in the field for $90. The first heat was won by Doxey, after a sharp contest with Elsie, Love, and First of May. Elsie came in second, Love third. After this heat it was plain to be seen that Elsie could win, and she was made the favorite at two to one over the field. The expectations of her backers were realized, and she won the next three heats with comparative ease, taking first money. Doxey carried off second money, First of May third, and James M. Oakley fourth. In the last heat Oakley and Doxey made a dead heat for third place. Following is the summary:

DEERFOOT DRIVING PARK.—Second day of the Summer meeting, Aug. 13, 1875. Purse, $200; $100 to first, $50 to second, $30 to third, $20 to fourth; for horses that have never beaten 2:43; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

William S. Thom's s. m. Elsie	2	1	1	1
P. Halling's ch. g. Doxey	1	4	2	3
G. Walker's blk. g. First of May	5	2	4	2
C. Denton's b. g. James M. Oakley	4	3	3	3
Peter Manee's b. g. Creedmoor	6	7	6	6
George Shipman's br. g. Frenchy	7	5	5	5
J. T. Slade's br. m. Love	3	6	7	4
A. Patterson's b m. Modesty	dr.			
L. S. Sammis' b. g. Plumber Boy	dr.			
D. B. Goff's ch. g. White Stocking	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	41¼	1:22	2:43¾
Second heat	41½	1:23½	2:44
Third heat	43½	1:24	2:47
Fourth heat	41	1:21	2:43

Great interest was manifested in the second race, for the 2:35 class. There were eight horses entered, but only six started. Asa C. Whitman's br. g. Jim; H. W. Howe's blk. g. William Nolan; W. S. Thom's br. g. Phillip O'Neill; R. Dempster's Chauncey M. Beadle; D. B. Goff's Lady Woods, and E. H. Heard's Ellen Mary. In the pools the latter brought $100, Lady Woods $60, and field $80. The race was won by Ellen Mary in three straight heats, winning first money. Lady Woods won second money, Chauncey M. Beadle third, and Phillip O'Neill fourth money. The withdrawal of Harry Gilbert from this race gave great disappointment. Following is the summary:

DEERFOOT DRIVING PARK, Same Day.—Purse for $300 for horses that never beat 2:35; best three in five, in harness; $140 to first, $80 to second, $60 to third, $20 to fourth.

E. H. Heard's ch. m. Ellen Mary	1	1	1
D. B. Goff's br. m. Lady Woods	2	3	3
R. Dempster's b. g. Chauncey M. Beadle	3	2	4
W. S. Thom's br. g. Phil. O'Neil, Jr.	5	4	2
H. W. Howe's blk. g. William Nolan	4	5	5
Asa C. Whitson's br. g. Jim	6	6	6
Charles Gilbert's s. g. Harry Gilbert	dr.		
R. Dunham's ch. g. Alpha	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:17	2:38¼
Second heat	39½	1:19	2:40
Third heat	41	1:20	2:40

To-day is the last day of the meeting, and two races are on the programme.

THE ROCHESTER TROTTING POSTPONED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 13.—There was a heavy rain-storm here last night, and the race-track is not in as good condition as is desired for fast time. The races are postponed until 1:30 P. M. to-morrow, when the 2:27 race will be finished, and the 2:34 and free for all trotted. In the latter Goldsmith Maid and Lulu will strive for the $1,000 offered any horse beating Goldsmith Maid's best time. Pools are selling two to one on Goldsmith Maid. In the 2:34 race Nerea is the favorite, selling at $20, John W. Hall second choice at $10, and the field $11.

THE SPRINGFIELD TROTTING MEETING.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has the following in reference to the trotting meeting at Hampden Park the last week in August:

"The Hampden Park Association received an unexpected and notable acquisition to the open-to-all race for a purse of $5,000, yesterday, in the entry of Lula, who won the free-to-all race at Buffalo, Tuesday, making the third heat in 2:15, which is the fastest third heat ever trotted, and only one second slower than the fastest time on record, made by Goldsmith Maid last season. The formal entry of Nettie was also received, insuring a field of five horses, whose trotting is certain to be the great turf event of the season, as these horses trot together at no other meeting. They stand as they are entered: B. m. American Girl, b. m. Goldsmith Maid, b. m. Nettie, b. m. Lula, ch. g. Judge Fullerton, and their records to date are: 2:16½, 2:14, 2:18, 2:15, and 2:18, respectively. The horsemen say that American Girl has been held back all the season, and that her owner is saving her to beat Goldsmith Maid at our races. Nettie is also a favorite with the knowing ones, and in the free-to-all race at Buffalo she was but a second and a half behind Lula. With the improvements on our track better time than 2:15 is predicted at the coming races. The 2:18 purse, which was to be contested for by Bodine, Nettie, and Judge Fullerton, has been withdrawn altogether, owing to the lameness of Bodine and to the fact that the other horses would enter in the open-to-all race, and consequently the 2:20 purse will be trotted for on the second day instead of the last. The double-team class, failing to fill, has been abandoned, but without this over 100 horses are entered, enough to furnish exciting races in every class. Mr. Goodrich, the owner of Bodine, states that his horse will not appear on any track this season, but that next year he will be the 'king of the turf and Chicago's pride.' The horses to figure at the races are beginning to arrive at the park, Kansas Chief, Glengarry, and Jim Irving, being the first to put in an appearance, and, as the Western meetings close, the park stables will rapidly fill."

INFANTRY TARGET PRACTICE.

THE FIFTH BRIGADE FIELD DAY—GOOD DISCIPLINE AND FAIR SHOOTING.

The Fifth Brigade, Second Division, Brooklyn, resumed target practice at Creedmoor yesterday. The regiments represented were the Thirteenth, Companies B and H, fifty-four men, Capt. Hempstead commanding, Lieut. Parker Inspector of Rifle Practice; the Fourteenth, Companies A, I, and G, seventy-two men, under command of Capt. Cardona, Capt. Fagan Inspector of Rifle Practice; and the Twenty-eighth Battalion, Companies B, D, and I, eighty men, commanded by Capt. Dowling, Capt. Heerdt Inspector of Rifle Practice. Major Wills, of the Twenty-eighth Battalion, commanded the corps, assisted by Adjt. Pope, of the same command, and Capt. E. J. Maxwell acted as Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice. Excellent order was maintained during the day, and the several detachments marched steadily from one firing point to another when moving back. The guard had been properly instructed in its duties, and the ridiculous blunders of the Eleventh Brigade on the previous day were not repeated. The members who qualified at the first two ranges to shoot at 300 and 400 yards were distributed as follows: Thirteenth Regiment, twenty-two men; Fourteenth Regiment, thirty men; Twenty-eighth Battalion, thirty-seven men. Following are the best scores, the highest attainable number being fifty points:

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Adjt. W. R. Lyme	5 4 4 2 4	19	3 5 5 0 3	16	35
Private W. Pitts	4 3 3 4 0	14	4 3 4 5 4	20	34
Lieut. Strong	4 2 3 5 4	18	3 3 3 3 3	15	33
Private Walters	4 3 5 0 3	15	3 3 2 2 4	14	29
Drummer Boyd	0 4 3 4 4	15	4 3 3 0 0	10	25
Sergt. Read	3 3 3 0 3	12	4 0 3 0 4	11	23
Sergt. Smith	2 0 3 3 0	8	5 0 0 2 5	12	20
Private Morris	0 0 4 0 3	7	5 0 0 4 3	12	19
Private Blank	0 3 3 0 4	10	0 0 3 3 0	6	16

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Correy	4 5 4 3 3	19	5 4 5 3 3	20	39
Private Robinson	3 5 2 3 4	17	4 4 4 4 3	19	36
Private Herwood	3 4 4 4 4	19	0 0 4 4 5	13	32
Private Harvey	0 5 4 2 5	16	4 4 0 2 3	13	29
Sergt. Jameson	2 0 3 4 5	14	5 0 5 3 3	16	30
Lt. Prendergast	4 4 0 0 4	12	0 5 3 2 5	15	27
Private Arkee	0 0 4 3 3	10	3 4 3 0 5	15	25
Private Welch	2 4 3 4 3	16	3 0 3 0 0	6	22
Private Johanson	0 4 3 4 3	14	0 2 0 2 4	8	22
Corp. Nesbit	2 5 0 3 0	10	0 0 4 2 3	9	19

TWENTY-EIGHTH BATTALION.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Capt. Heerdt	4 5 0 5 3	17	0 4 5 2 4	15	32
Capt. Dohling	4 5 5 0 3	17	2 4 0 0 5	11	28
Sergt. Farmer	4 3 0 3 0	10	2 5 2 3 4	16	26
Sergt. Essling	0 3 0 4 5	12	4 5 0 0 4	13	25
Sergt. Klees	0 0 5 0 4	9	4 5 4 0 0	13	22
Major Wills	0 2 4 0 2	8	0 3 3 2 5	13	21
Private May	5 4 3 5 0	17	0 3 0 0 0	3	20
Private Miller	3 4 0 3 0	10	2 2 0 4 2	10	20
Sergt. Rodefield	0 3 4 2 0	9	0 4 4 3 4	11	20
Sergt. Major Voltz	2 0 0 0 2	4	0 2 4 5 4	15	19
Capt. Illig	0 3 0 3 4	10	4 0 0 3 0	7	17
Private Klees	0 0 5 2 5	12	0 0 0 3 0	3	15

The scores were completed in time to take the 4:47 P. M. train for Hunter's Point.

BASE-BALL.

The first game of the season between the Chelsea and Olympic Clubs, both of Brooklyn, was played yesterday afternoon on the Capitoline Grounds, notwithstanding the threatening weather. The game proceeded to the end, but had been completed only a short time when the rain began to fall. It proved to be an interesting and well-played game, the score being kept low, and the errors were few. The Chelseas went first to the bat, and on their side Rule, E. West, and McCabe led at the bat, Hourigan, Rule, and Devyr excelling in the field. On the Olympic side Kelly and Gilbride did best in the field, and Halleran and E. Murtaugh led at the bat. The Chelseas, being very much the superior club, however, and being made up of players having much more practice and experience, had little difficulty in winning the game.

OLYMPIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	CHELSEA.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Byrns, c. f.	1	0	1	A. West	1	2	1
Mack, r. f.	0	0	0	Clare, c.	0	0	8
Curtin, p.	0	0	3	Davis, 1st b.	1	0	13
E. Murtaugh, s. s.	0	1	3	McCabe, s. s.	2	2	2
Gilbride, c.	0	0	3	Rule, p.	1	1	1
Halleran, 1st b.	0	1	10	Hourigan, l. f.	1	0	1
Kelly, l. f.	0	0	3	Cassidy, c.	0	0	0
McNulty, 2d b.	0	0	3	E. West, r. f.	2	2	0
A. Murtaugh, 3d b.	0	0	1	Devyr, 3d b.	0	0	1
Total	1	2	27	Total	8	7	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Olympic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Chelsea	0	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	—8

Umpire—Mr. Ames, of the old Powhatan Club.
Time of Game—One hour and forty-five minutes.
First Base by Errors—Olympic, 2; Chelsea, 5.
Runs Earned—Olympic, 0; Chelsea, 0.

A game was played on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday afternoon, between the Concord and Osceola Clubs, both of Brooklyn. The Osceolas went first to the bat, but the Concords proved to be too much for them, winning the game by a score of 16 to 6.

A game was played in New-Haven, Conn., yesterday afternoon, between the Mutuals, of this City, and the New-Haven Club. It was very closely contested, and was won by the Mutuals by a score of 4 to 3.

The Mutuals defeated the New-Havens at New-Haven to-day by a score of 4 to 0.

This afternoon there will be a game on the Union Grounds between the Mutuals of this City, and the Atlantics of Brooklyn.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the St. Louis Club will play a game to-day in St. Louis.

On the Capitoline Grounds this afternoon there will be a game between the Flyaways, of this City, and the Concords, of Brooklyn.

The Chelsea Club, of Brooklyn, will leave here next Sunday evening to attend the base-ball tournament of amateur clubs at Lynn, Mass., which commences in that city to-day. They will play their first game there on Tuesday next. Among the numerous amateur clubs that have been entered on the books for this tournament are the following: Chelsea, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Flyaways, of New-York City; Live Oak, of Lynn, Mass.; Beacon, of Boston, Mass.; Grafton, of Grafton; Lowell, of Lowell, Mass.; T. B. F. U. S. Club, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Concord, of Concord.

About 1,000 persons assembled at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, yesterday, to witness the second championship game of the season between the Chatham Club, of this City, and the Hoboken Club. Game was called at 4 o'clock P. M., the Chathams going first to the bat, with Mr. Galager, of the Atlantic Club, of Hoboken, as umpire. The game proved to be very interesting, and was closely contested, each club having to fight hard for the victory. After seven innings of very good playing on both sides it began to rain so violently that it was impossible for the play to go on. The score then stood 7 to 8 in favor of the City club. The first game was won by the Hobokens a month ago by a score of fourteen to nine. The winning club, Galpin as pitcher, Schenck as catcher, and Mulvey as second base, played a very fine fielding game, and also did excellent batting. For the Hoobokens, Kiernan played his position as catcher finely, Kammerner and Donahue also played an excellent fielding game, the former at short stop and the latter on third base.

MUNICIPAL REFORM NEEDED.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

A special meeting of the Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 20 St. Mark's place, the President, John H. Brady, in the chair. Considering the inclement weather, the attendance of members was large. After the transaction of some routine business, the order of resolutions was reached, and two sets were offered, one by Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney and the other by Mr. Hentzel. The resolutions offered by Mr. Hentzel asked for the appointment of a special committee to consider and report upon the subjects embraced in them, and were accordingly referred to the Executive Committee. Gen. Pinckney, in offering his resolutions, said that they referred to the local governmental administration in the City of New-York, and especially to a great wrong that had been committed, and were intended to place the onus of that wrong where it properly belonged, with Tammany Hall and its leaders. He then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The intestine troubles now afflicting our Democratic friends, and more particularly our neighbors of Tammany Hall, arising chiefly from their bald attempt to delude the laborers into the belief that they are in favor of paying them $2 for a day's work, merits and should receive our profound sympathy and commiseration; and

Whereas, This impudent effort of the Tammany General Committee, indorsed by their servile lackeys representing their District Committees, in which they rival to outdo each other in applauding and sustaining the hoelous and untruthful resolutions of said General Committee in language most cringing and despicable, wherein they salute their leader as "an earnest, faithful, and devoted friend of the working men, and as one who unceasingly labors to benefit and elevate them by the advocacy of all measures calculated to promote their interest and welfare; and as one who favors, as we do, the substitution of $2 per day, as heretofore, instead of the present reduced rate of wages, brought about mainly by the instrumentality and co-operation of the Republican heads of several of our City Commissions;" and

Whereas, This allegation that the Republican heads of departments have brought about a reduction of wages is easily confuted when the facts are clearly presented. There are three departments in the City Government who employ to any extent laborers, and all these are under the control of Commissioners who always vote the Democratic ticket:

1. The Department of Public Parks, which, it is said, has not reduced the wages of their laborers.
2. The Police Department—who ever heard of Commissioners Matsell, Voorhis, or Smith voting any ticket but Democratic?
3. The Department of Public Works, who have in their employ 2,462 laborers, according to their report of Aug. 7, under the sole direction of Fitz John Porter, an undisputed Democrat, and almost the first appointment made by the Democratic City Government.

The Department of Docks, Fire Department, and Health, although a majority of the heads are in each case Democrats, employ few laborers.

And whereas, If any doubts arise in the mind of any person that these Commissioners have the power to fix the pay of their employes, an extract from the City charter may dispel their delusion, as witness the following: Sec. 28, charter of 1873—"The number and duties of all officers and clerks, employes, and subordinates, in every department, with their respective salaries," "shall be such as the heads of the respective departments shall designate and approve;" therefore

Resolved, That the charge that the Republican Commissioners are responsible for the reduction of laborers' wages is unfounded in fact, and a miserable subterfuge on the part of the Democratic leaders of Tammany Hall to cajole and mislead the laboring population, and induce them to sustain by their votes the unscrupulous faction now running the Democratic Party in this City.

Resolved, That whatever odium is attached to the measures herein referred to, it clearly and unmistakably falls upon a Democratic Mayor, a Democratic Commissioner of Public Works, and a majority of Democrats in the City commissions, who have, by the section of the charter above quoted, the power to fix laborers' wages, and also to reduce, (if economy demands it,) the salaries of the well-paid officials in their several departments.

Resolved, That the passage of a resolution by the Democratic Board of Aldermen, fixing the rate of wages of laborers at $2 per day, (which the Mayor returned without his approval or disapproval,) is a piece of cheap rhetoric and bunkum intended to deceive the laboring population, seeing that by the law above quoted they have no power to regulate or fix the pay of any officer or laborer of the City Government.

After the transaction of some minor business the meeting adjourned to two days before the primaries, when the association will reassemble to select delegates to the Saratoga Convention.

THE JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENTS MADE AT A MEETING OF ITS SHAREHOLDERS IN MONTREAL.

A meeting of the shareholders of the suspended Jacques Cartier Bank, of Montreal, was held in that city on Tuesday to hear the report of the Directors upon its condition. The report places the blame for its misfortunes mainly upon the shoulders of Mr. Cotte, the late Cashier. The Directors say that they "regret that Mr. Cotte has, in the course of his administration, assumed the responsibility of certain acts without previously consulting the board. This initiative on his part, in several cases, misled the Directors, and has above all contributed toward bringing about the present state of things." The collapse, we are told by the Montreal *Gazette*, which summarizes the report, "was due to the failure of the Northern Colonization Railway to float their bonds in London. Mr. Cotte had advanced a very large sum of money to McDonald & Co., contractors of the road, without the knowledge of the Directors. The getting back of that money within a reasonable time depended entirely upon the success which attended the negotiation of Sir Hugh Allan in London. That negotiation, upon which Mr. Cotte depended for at least $1,000,000, having failed, there was no course open to the bank but suspension. The mismanagement of the Cashier was not, however, confined to this one account; outlawed and past-due bills were included in the current discount account; the amount of past-due bills had reached a point far beyond the limit where ordinary prudence would have dictated the necessity of radical reform; accounts were overdrawn to the amount of nearly two million dollars; the professed specie balance of $126,172 was actually composed of Dominion notes, notes and checks on another bank, bonds and memoranda, and foreign agents were represented to have owed money to the bank when in reality the balance was on the other side of the account. To conceal the true state of affairs the accounts were systematically falsified. Mr. Cotte admits the fact, at the same time asserting that it was done with the best of motives and without any intention to deceive. Curiously enough, the Cashier himself fell into the trap laid for others. A committee has been appointed by the shareholders to further investigate the affairs, and report at a subsequent meeting to be held on the 31st inst."

The Montreal *Witness* has this reference to the concern: "That a bank official should swear that the bank had $126,000 in specie when it had less than $3,500, is inexplicable, and cannot be accounted for by Mr. Cotte's averment that he had been self-deceived through laboring under heavy responsibilities and anxieties. The large amount stated to be due from foreign bankers, when the balance was really the other way, the statement of the deposits at three times their amount, and the averment that there was a reserve fund of $275,000, when $185,000 of the amount was in bills so long past due as to be outlawed, could not have been unwittingly made by any banker in his senses, and Mr. Cotte has certainly never appeared to be deprived of his. The probabilities in favor of saving anything out of the wreck do not seem bright, as when $185,000 of outlawed bills are returned as assets, the $600,000 past due bills and the $702,000 overdrawn accounts would not seem likely to yield much, while the large amount advanced to the Northern Colonization Railway is undoubtedly locked up for some time to come."

TWO DANCE-HOUSES CLOSED.

Excise Commissioner Stiner made a raid last evening with a platoon of Police, furnished by Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, upon the basement dance-houses No. 149 Chatham street and No. 29 North William street, which are among the vilest of these infamous resorts in this City. Although the fact that the descent would be made was known early in the day to a great many persons it was an entire success, as both places were found in full operation, although there were few visitors at that early hour of the evening. The persons employed in both places were arrested and taken to the station where they were locked up, with the exception of the four musicians, who were discharged on the ground that they were in the saloons only to earn a living, and were following an honest avocation. The women, who were all dressed as "waiter girls," were seventeen in number, and the male prisoners, including visitors, bar-keepers, and other employes, numbered eleven. The raid created a great excitement in the vicinity of the saloons and the station-house, where large crowds were assembled. In neither case was the proprietor arrested, as at No. 149 Chatham street he was not in the place, and at No. 29 North William street he escaped from the saloon as the Police were entering.

A WOMAN SHOOTS HER HUSBAND'S BROTHER.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 13.—The wife of Richard Dodge, living at Middlesex, shot the brother of Mr. Dodge to-day, blowing off his jaw and inflicting what are considered fatal injuries. The parties had had a lawsuit about property.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

A ROMANCE OF THE ARMY.

SECRET WEDDING OF A YOUNG LIEUTENANT AND A SOUTHERN WIDOW.

From the St. Louis Times, Aug. 11.

A large and populous city like St. Louis daily furnishes material for romances stranger even than fiction. In the hurry and bustle of business and the pursuit of pleasure the people of a great city scarcely take time to look about them for the purpose of seeing how fate is dealing with their neighbors. By mere chance a *Times* reporter yesterday learned the history of an interesting transaction which recently occurred in St. Louis. Miss Annie Claudine Whitmore was the daughter of a wealthy planter, W. H. Whitmore, living near Dalton, Ga. She was the youngest of five children—three sons and two daughters—and received all the advantages of education that money could bestow. She was educated at a convent in St. Louis, which she attended for over three years. Soon after graduating she met Capt. Wallingford, of the United States Army, and married him. The Captain, immediately after marriage, was ordered to the far West, where he served until his death, which occurred just before the Modoc campaign. His widow, then only twenty years of age, and beautiful, went to Washington City, where she reigned an acknowledged and worshiped belle. Proffers of marriage greeted her on every hand. A young gentleman with only his father's name to recommend him had succeeded in winning her affections ere she went to Washington. In fact, her only object in locating at the capital was to be near this lover. While on the Plains with her first husband, whom she married when too young to realize the magnitude of the step, she was introduced to Mr. W. H. Tiffany, eldest son of Dr. Tiffany, Pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington. Mr. Tiffany was employed in Government business, which required his presence with the Army. His business finished, Mr. Tiffany returned to Washington. A few weeks later disease appeared in the camp, and one of its first victims was Capt. Wallingford. The rites of burial over, Mrs. Wallingford repaired to her father's residence, where she passed the period of mourning. She then took up her residence in Washington. Mr. Tiffany was soon attracted to her side, and became her accepted lover. She retired from Washington society and returned to her father's to prepare again for marriage. Here she encountered an obstacle not calculated upon. Her father bitterly opposed the match, and flatly refused his consent. Not that he had any objections to the prospective groom, but he opposed his daughter's marrying again, preferring that she should pass the remainder of her life with him. He soon won all the family to his opinion, and the lady had either to relinquish her lover or defy her family. She compromised the difficulty by agreeing to a postponement, and so notified Mr. Tiffany, acquainting him with all the circumstances. He gracefully yielded, and the objecting parent was appeased. Soon after this Mrs. Wallingford revisited Washington and used her influence, obtaining for Mr. Tiffany a commission in the Aregular rmy, for which he had applied. Mr. Tiffany was promoted from civilian to Lieutenant in the Tenth Regular Cavalry. His commission was issued in March, and toward the latter part of April he was ordered to report for duty at St. Louis. While in Chicago, en route to this city, Lieut. Tiffany met Mrs. Wallingford, who was returning from a visit to relations and friends in Leavenworth, Kan. The meeting was purely accidental, but none the less joyous to the lovers. The Lieutenant proposed to the lady that she accompany him to St. Louis, where they would be secretly married. His powers of persuasion, aided by earnestness and affection at last overcame her scruples and she consented. The two arrived in this city, and Mrs. Wallingford took rooms at the Southern Hotel, while the husband elect reported for duty at the arsenal. He spent several days in making preparations for the clandestine marriage. He used every precaution to prevent the affair from becoming public, and most effectually did he succeed. An attaché of the hotel was taken into confidence and invited to attend the wedding. At 8 o'clock on the evening of June 1 the lady and gentleman descended the stairs arm in arm, and their elegant attire attracted the attention of the guests. The lady wore a light lavender colored silk dress, with long trail trimmed with costly white lace and looped with flowers; a white hat, trimmed with white flowers; white kid gloves and the usual bridal veil. Her ornaments were diamond ear-rings and necklace, a large solitaire diamond, and a plain gold ring. The groom was attired in the customary suit of black. The party was driven to the residence of Rev. Dr. C. A. Van Anda, Pastor of the Union Methodist Church, who is an old and valued friend of Rev. Dr. Tiffany. There, in presence of Dr. Van Anda's family and three ministers, the two who had faithfully loved each other for more than three years, and against whose union even fate itself seemed to have conspired, were united in marriage. Dr. Van Anda and other witnesses of the ceremony were acquainted with the reasons why it was desired to keep the marriage secret for awhile, and all united in a pledge of secrecy. After receiving the congratulations of those present, Lieut. Tiffany and bride returned to the Southern Hotel, reaching there about 9:30 o'clock.

The Lieutenant returned to the arsenal and pursued his routine of duty as usual, while his bride remained at the hotel. One week after the marriage Lieut. Tiffany was ordered to report for duty at Fort Stockton, on the Mexican border, immediately. He departed at once, and was accompanied as far as Austin, Texas, by his bride. From that point she returned to St. Louis and proceeded to her father's residence in Georgia, where she now is.

THE DYING CHILDREN.

AN EPIDEMIC OF CHOLERA INFANTUM IN NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

At a meeting of the Board of Health of New-Haven on Tuesday, Dr. Lindsley, the Health Officer of the city, alluded to the excessive prevalence of cholera infantum among children by saying that for the month of July the mortality from cholera infantum was greatly in excess of former returns for the corresponding month for many years. He was not entirely prepared to say that the mortality was greater than that of any corresponding month of any year in the history of New-Haven, for he had not been able to give the matter as thorough an investigation as he had desired, but he believed figures would show that such was the fact. If this excess of mortality had been owing to the prevalence of small-pox or cholera, or any disease afflicting adults, he said, the community would have been excited and alarmed, but the excitement was not great because the disease was confined to infants. He had made some examinations as to the location of the cases, the causes of the excessive mortality, and the parentage of the deceased children. During July there were forty-eight deaths from cholera infantum. Of these children, twenty-seven were born of Irish parents, twelve of American, seven of German, and one of English parents. One child was of "uncertain" parentage. As to the location of these cases, the Health Officer found them distributed generally about the city. The greater prevalence is among the poorer classes and in the tenement-houses. In the original nine squares of the city there were only five deaths. In the district between Franklin street and Mill River, only ten are reported. This locality one would suppose would contain the largest number, for there are many tenement-houses in it. It was a matter of remark that the first district spoken of had only five deaths, and the few deaths were attributed to the excellent sanitary condition of that district. In the Seventh Ward, which is not a crowded ward and contains very few objectionable tenement-houses, only seven deaths occurred. In the southern and western parts of the city twenty-two deaths occurred. This district probably contains a larger population than the other districts. In the northern part of the city there were four cases. As to the causes of the excessive prevalence of the disease, the Health Officer thought that a comparatively greater number of cases in the southern and western parts of the city was due to the noxious air proceeding from the bad lands about the depot and in the vicinity of the flats. This was an open question, however. He did not believe that either the hot weather, teething, or filth alone was the cause. The general cause is bad and indigestible food. The stomachs of these delicate children are very tender, and will not bear bad food. He meant to investigate the matter further. It will be found that forty children out of the forty-eight who have died were artificially fed.

Dr. Whittemore said that two-fifths of the children who died of cholera infantum were brought up on the bottle. He had not seen a case of cholera infantum where "artificial" food had not been used.

Dr. Lindsley said that the average age of the deaths was seven months and twenty one days, and that there were only six over a year old. This average was very much below the usual average, and just the age at which the children most need their mother's food.

PAYING FOR THE CHURCH.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Churchman* tells the following story as a veritable incident in the life of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Burroughs, of Portsmouth, N. H.:

The good Doctor, then Rector of St. John's, Portsmouth, spending a vacation at the Isles of Shoals, which were then much more populous than now, in his rambles there came upon an old church. He made inquiries, and found that it had long been wholly unused, and that the people, for the most part, had not for an equal time heard the sound of Divine worship. His soul was stirred for them, "as sheep having no shepherd." He called together some of the principal islanders and secured both their permission to hold Divine services there on the Sundays and their promise to attend. He then caused the dusty and somewhat dilapidated place to be cleaned and slightly repaired, the broken panes to be reset, &c., at his own expense. Then, though he sorely needed entire rest, he undertook and held Divine services there for a succession of Sundays, and visited the people from house to house during the week, to do them good. The congregations were considerable, and always listened respectfully. At last the vacation was over. In his last discourse he bade them good-by, and gave them his best counsel for the future. The Sunday passed away, and on the morrow he had just pushed off in the sail-boat which was to convey him back to Portsmouth and his parish, when a man came puffing and hallooing over the hill. The Doctor thought some new act of duty or mercy was required of him, ordered the boat to return; at once disembarked, and went to meet the messenger. He made known his errand. He brought the bill for the use of the church by the Doctor for five Sundays. The people had held a meeting on Sunday night and fixed a reasonable price. The Doctor paid it and returned home.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

SOME VERY TOUGH STORIES OF ALLEGED DISCOVERIES IN MICHIGAN.

The editor of the Marshall (Mich.) *Statesman*, who has been lately examining some ancient mounds in the Grand Traverse region, gives the following account of his discoveries:

The tumuli were located on a sandy plateau, between the bay and an inland lake. They were not placed with reference to order, nor were they uniform in style. Four large mounds and two small ones near by could be easily traced. The large ones had been partially opened by some one, but who it was no one in the party knew. From the growth of vegetation it was plain that nearly a quarter of a century had passed since the effort to discover the secret had been made. The pine growth on the mounds indicated a still greater antiquity than the mound in the village. At least five centuries ago the mounds were built. We assisted in removing the earth, and were fortunate enough to be the first one to come upon the remains. Two bodies rested in one grave. Both had fallen over, but from the position of the few remaining bones it was evident that they had sat side by side while the years rolled on. The first skull taken out was that of a female, we judged. At last we found the remaining skull. It was in a remarkable state of preservation. The teeth were perfect, and the cranium had not separated at the sutures. The jaw had fallen off, but we recovered it from its resting place deeper in the earth. No ornaments were found. Charcoal was found over the heads. A few of the larger bones alone remained, but they were easily broken and crumbled beneath a moderate pressure. It has been shown that the custom was to bury the personal ornaments and war implements either with the body or in a separate mound near by. Hoping to find traces of pottery, &c., we carefully investigated all hillocks near, but were unsuccessful.

We preserved the most perfect skulls. From the plates in Foster's work we are able to decide that they are not the skulls of Indians. The larger one is that of a male, and from the size of the leg bones we conclude he must have been a person of large stature. A peculiarity of the Mound-builders is the unusual prominence of the nasal bone. These skulls show that this bone must have been more than an inch in length, standing straight out from under the brow, like the beak of a bird. The locality in which we found this skull is such a one as Foster describes as being a favorite place of burial with the race. In fact, there are many reasons for believing these to be the remains of Mound-builders, which our lack of space prevents us from mentioning. There are few, if any, perfect skulls of Mound-builders in existence. Prior to the fire of Chicago some dozen or more were held by scientists and in museums. By that fire several were destroyed. From all that we can learn one of these in our possession is the finest yet discovered, and if its genuineness can be established (as nearly as scientists are able to) it is a valuable relic. If this article comes under the eyes of parties interested in such matters who desire further information, we will cheerfully give it.

About three years ago a farmer's boy, while plowing in a field not far from the eastern shore of the bay, turned up a stone of mysterious shape and peculiar appearance. The stone was about four inches long, three inches wide, and three-quarters of an inch thick. The boy took the stone home and washed the earth from it. The stone showed indications of having been polished, and upon one of the broad surfaces bore characters of an unknown alphabet, evidently. The boy's father gave the singular relic to a gentleman in Traverse City, who was disposed to regard the matter as an attempt to perpetrate a practical joke at his expense. Recently a gentleman was calling on Judge Ramsdell, who owns a farm about six miles from where the singular stone was found. The Judge knew nothing of the matter referred to above. In the course of conversation he remarked that he had just found a remarkable stone, which seemed to be inscribed with cabalistic signs. The gentleman addressed naturally manifested a desire to see the stone, and was astonished to find it almost a counterpart of the one in his possession. It was an unexpected and undeniable confirmation of the authenticity of the tablet in his collection. The characters resemble Greek letters somewhat, but are, as yet, a subject of study among several archæologists, who have been consulted. They may, ultimately, throw some degree of light upon the mysterious subject of the origin of American races.

BROWNLOW ON THE DRONES.

Senator Brownlow is talking very bluntly, as is his manner, to the idle young Tennesseeans. In a recent issue of his paper, the Knoxville *Chronicle*, he says: "If our vast army of worthless, lazy idlers were put to some useful work, the difference in our products would be so great that we would soon cease to croak over our State debt, but would go to work like men and pay it. We would soon hear the last about hard times. We would have money abundant to meet all our wants, and would become an entirely different people. We could increase the facilities of our common school system, giving every child in the State a good English education. Few people, we fear, fully appreciate what a curse to our State the drones are. There are thousands of young men in Tennessee who loiter away their time on street corners, in bar-rooms, and in places of public resort, who ought to be producing not only enough to support themselves, but who ought to be accumulating a surplus every year. They are right here in Knoxville, and they are in every town and city in the State. They are what we might term respectable vagrants. They live, after a fashion, on the good names of their ancestors, and subsist by contracting debts they never mean to pay. They will hang around the Court-house a week in order to get on the jury one day. They will talk politics a whole decade to get a miserable little office that an enterprising young man would scorn to fill. They manage to get appointed sometimes to trusts where they have the handling of sums of money which they fail to account for. They go on from laziness to dissipation, and from dissipation to dishonesty and probably land in the penitentiary. We have said time and time again that idleness is the great curse of our Southern country, and it will continue to be so until these drones in society to which we have alluded, are driven either to work or out of the country."

PAINFUL AFFLICTION.

A New-Hampshire paper has this account of terrible suffering: "Five years ago last Winter George Maleham, a lad of a dozen years, living in the north part of Wolfboro, went to Water Village one evening to skate with some boys of that village. He got into the water and then walked home—a distance of nearly two miles—his clothes freezing on him. His folks were abed on his arrival home, and he slipped off his wet clothes, and in this wet and chilled condition went to bed. At first he did not feel the effects of it, but after a short time he experienced a slight lameness, and after a while his joints began to dislocate, and continued until nearly every joint in his body was dislocated—his shoulder joints, elbows, wrist, and finger joints, while the lower limbs were all unjointed even to his toe joints. We saw him a year ago; then we could clasp our hand around his leg above the knee, while the knee joints were enormous in size. To add to his other sufferings, several large sores broke out upon his body a short time before his death. He was confined to his bed for nearly three years previous to death, which occurred July 25. As his parents were very poor, the lad would have suffered for the necessities of life but for the kindness of neighbors and friends."

THE DEATH OF EX-GOV. GRAHAM.

The *Saratogian* of Thursday gives the following circumstances attending the death of ex-Gov. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, in Congress Hall, on Wednesday morning: "Gov. Graham had been in Saratoga about three weeks. He was accompanied by his wife and son, A. W. Graham. He had been suffering for years from an enlargement of the heart, and after his arrival here was subjected to several attacks of his old enemy. Last Saturday he placed himself under the care of Dr. Wilson, of Baltimore, and took his bed. On Monday, his symptoms growing more acute, Dr. J. Marion Sims, of New-York, and Dr. Whiting, of this village, were called in as consulting physicians. He continued to grow worse, and Tuesday night paralysis supervened. He lingered in an unconscious state until 5:40 Wednesday morning, when he expired. His remains were embalmed yesterday, and this morning the bereaved members of his family will start for their home in Newbern with the remains for interment."

A ROBIN'S COSTLY NEST.

A robin's nest was recently taken from a pear-tree in the garden of W. F. Draper, in Andover, Mass., the material of which it was constructed having been selected with great taste. It included a lady's collar with cambric centre and lace edging, and several yards of lace, two and four inches wide. The nest had evidently been abandoned by the occupant, whose income, the Lawrence *American* suggests, was not sufficient to justify living in such style as would be required in such a costly residence.

AN EXASPERATED FARMER.

The Cooperstown *Republican* tells this: "There lives in this town a farmer who was moving a load of hay from one point to another some time since, and after going a short distance the hay fell off. It was reloaded and shortly fell off again. It was again put on the wagon, which, after going awhile tipped over; the farmer thereupon took a match from his pocket and set fire to it and saw the whole consumed—and that was the way this foolish farmer helped himself out of that difficulty."

THE WHIPPING-POST.

A Texas paper says: "Judge Regan advocated, in a speech at Rusk, the establishment of the whipping-post in Texas, and of its incorporation into the Constitution. Other advocates of this practice are found in the State and some of them are candidates for the convention. It will come up in the convention if one is held."

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

A COUPLE SEPARATED FOR MANY YEARS MEET ONCE MORE—UNUSUAL DENOUEMENT.

The Troy *Press* tells at much length the romantic story of a worthy young Irishman who, forty-eight years ago, arrived at Schenectady. Two years previously he had won at home the heart of a fair daughter of Ireland, but cruel fate had separated them. The couple had arranged to get married secretly and start for America. The day before the ship was to sail, upon which John had taken out passage for both, the father left for Glasgow, taking his daughter with him. John was too wise to submit to the loss of the passage money of both; he came to this country himself, alone. A correspondence was kept up between the separated lovers, with frequent interruptions by the father, for about five years, when it ceased entirely. Four years later John was astonished one day to see the brother of his former love step into his place of business in Schenectady; and what surprised him more was, the brother informed him that he had brought Nora with him, at her own request, expecting that he would now marry her. Unhappy John had married another a few months before. He must need, however, go down to the canal-boat—for there were no railroads in those days—to see her. The brother was on his way to Michigan to commence farming there. It is unnecessary to describe the meeting. Suffice it to say that Nora could not be comforted for a long time after the news was broken to her that John had espoused another; and John wept too. It was arranged, however, that Nora should go on to Michigan with her brother; and nothing, of course, would restrain John from going some distance with them. But as ill-luck would have it, in the excitement of the moment, he forgot to inform his wife of this determination, nor did he make up his mind either, before starting, as to how far he would go. The news, however, was soon carried to John's wife that her young husband was "off" on the Rochester boat with a young lady, and that they were seen weeping on each other's necks. Her mind was soon made up. She set out in pursuit on the next boat, and succeeded in capturing her fugitive husband at Rochester, and brought him back in triumph to Schenectady. In the course of years John became a widower, and Nora, having married a farmer in Michigan, was left a widow with two children, and a large farm well stocked. Her whereabouts and circumstances were discovered by John about a year ago, and a correspondence was opened in terms much the same as they had employed fifty years before. All was arranged by letter. John gave up his business in Schenectady, and started for Michigan three weeks ago as frisky as a young man of thirty, to marry his old love, and live with her the rest of his days. He found the woman, sure enough, that had written to him, and she the person that had written to her. But, oh! what a change had forty years made on both. John began to suspect that she was not the Nora that he used to love. Nora began to surmise that he was not the John that she had once set her affections upon. Their suspicions soon grew into beliefs, and, in two days, they agreed to separate. John came straight back to Schenectady.

"CONSOLIDATED COAL."

The London *Times* of July 31 has the following: "The problem of the utilization of coal dust has occupied attention for some years past, and it has been solved in various ways and with varying success. The most recent practical attempt is that now being made by the London and Provincial Consolidated Coal Company, whose works at Blythe lane, Hammersmith, were inspected yesterday afternoon by a party of engineers and other scientific gentlemen. The process of utilization as there carried out is very simple, and, so far as at present proved, very effective. The company buy up the small coal—screenings from the numerous coal depots at the railway stations in and about the metropolis. The agglutinizing mixture consists of pitch and tar, which are melted together in a beater with plaster of Paris and farina (potato starch.) The liquified ingredients are transferred in a boiling state to the head of a trough, in which an Archimedean screw, or creeper, works. The coal and liquid tar, &c., are fed into the trough in certain proportions, and, having been well mixed by the screw in the trough, are delivered into a hopper at the tail-end. The hopper is placed over a circular revolving molding table, in which are eight molds, arranged in pairs of two. As the material is fed into one pair of molds it is carried round to the die, where the compound receives compression by hydraulic apparatus, the table in its revolution next landing the loaded bricks at the delivery stage. They are thence removed to the stacks and air-dried, two hours sufficing to render them hard and fit for removal and use. The proportions employed are one ton of coal to ninety pounds of pitch, three gallons of tar, five pounds of farina, and five pounds of plaster of Paris. The molds measure 9 inches long by 4½ inches deep, and 4½ inches wide, and the bricks come out the same length and width, but only 2½ inches deep. They are strong enough when dried to bear considerable knocking about without breaking, and the stated advantages over other fuels of this class are that they contain less pitch, and that no water is used in their manufacture, giving ultimately a better class of fuel. This fuel has been tried by the Thames Steaming Company, and at the India Stores in the Belvedere Road, and in both cases is reported upon favorably. The works were started toward the close of last year, and the products appear to have found favor during the Winter as domestic fuel, especially in poor districts, on account of its cheapness and heat-giving qualities. The works turn out about ten tons per day of ten hours, and there is a brisk demand for the fuel, which it is anticipated will lead to an extension of its manufacture. At any rate, so far as present experience serves, the consolidated coal appears to offer another means of prolonging our coal supply by utilizing the waste of its production."

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 30 says: The International Telegraph Conference closed its labors at St. Petersburg on the 19th, after a session, broken by short intermissions, of nearly seven weeks. The convention agreed on, which supersedes all the special international arrangements that preceded it between any two or more of the signatory powers, is to last for three years certain, being then subject to revision by a fresh conference. The tariff is to be introduced through and beyond Europe so soon as the necessary lines are made available, a dispatch from any part of Europe being transmitted to America after the 1st of January next at the same fixed rate of twelve shillings for five words, and to India at five shillings a word, if the correspondents we follow are correct. Words are to be limited to ten letters in messages beyond Europe, and fifteen within it, and the system of registered fixed addresses is to be available for all European correspondence under a yearly payment for the privilege. There are certain charges from which England, Austria, and Switzerland withhold their consent, as interfering with existing arrangements; and among these is the practice, adopted from the Belgians, of urgent telegrams taking precedence on paying threefold for the privilege, and that of damages to the amount of fifty francs for the non-delivery of a registered telegram. The existing international rates in Europe are generally maintained. A general opinion was expressed that international, as well as internal rates, are now as low as they can well be carried, and that at the next conference, to be held in London, it may be found necessary to raise them.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The London *Lancet* has the following: "The profession ought to be, as we have no doubt it is, highly gratified by the kindly feeling which her Majesty invariably manifests toward those members of it upon whom has devolved the honorable and responsible duty of guarding her Majesty's health. A few years ago, when Sir James Clark died, the notice of his death, which appeared in the *Court Circular*, was accompanied by most gracious expressions of regard on the part of the Queen; and now, again, Sir Charles Locock's memory has been honored by the expression of her Majesty's genuine regard for the deceased Baronet. Such sympathy between the Sovereign and the physicians of her court shows that the profession to which they belong must hold an honorable place in the estimation of one who is looked upon as the sole fountain of honor, and it further shows how highly her Majesty appreciates those who, amid the anxieties of extensive practice, have shown themselves loyal and zealous in her service. It is but too often the case that doctors fail in obtaining from their patients any expression of gratitude even for services which have involved much hard work and abnegation of self, but it will never be said that her Majesty forgot to render to her servants that which alone makes labor sweet, and which is always highly prized by those who are fortunate enough to earn such noble expressions of good will and affectionate gratitude."

A SIXTH VENTURE.

The Milledgeville (Ga.) *Union* says: "Mr. Thomas Johnson, of this city, lost his fifth wife by the storm of the 20th of March. He went to work earnestly to rebuild his house and reconstruct his home made desolate by that frightful tornado. In the meantime there was much speculation in the community as to whether our venerable friend would again venture upon matrimony. They did not have long to wait. The mystic bee dropped the honey of persuasion on his lips. Man, the hermit, sighed till woman smiled—a young and pretty woman at that—then, on Thursday afternoon last, the parlor and services of Rev. J. H. Allen were brought into requisition, and Mr. Thomas Johnson and Miss Harriet Hemphill were united in the holy bands of matrimony."

THE BANCROFT FAMILY.

The descendants of Lieut. Joseph Bancroft, who was born in 1735, propose to have a reunion in Reading, Mass., on the 19th inst. A historical address will be delivered, and such other exercises take place as will make the occasion of interest to the hundreds who will probably be present. Lieut. Bancroft was a near relative of Rev. Aaron Bancroft, who was born in Reading, and was father to Hon. George Bancroft, the historian. He was an active patriot of the War of the Revolution and ancestor of all now living in the town who bear the Bancroft name.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The sum paid by the British Government last year in the way of pensions amounted to £1,080,715.

The international banquet given by the Mayor and Corporation of London to the heads of foreign municipalities is said to have cost $120,000.

It is now officially announced that the French Geographical Society have awarded the Roquette gold medal to the family of the late Captain Hall, of the Polaris Arctic expedition.

At a recent public dinner given in London, the toast of "The Navy" was responded to by Admiral Sartorius, who is one of the few living survivors of the Battle of Trafalgar.

A clergyman of the Church of England has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for causing false entries to be made in the church register concerning the death of one of his parishioners.

A correspondent of the London *Times* at Rome reports that an interesting discovery of Irish manuscripts of the time of St. Columba has been made at Milan, including a part of a glossary of the Irish language.

Rochefort has just written a pamphlet entitled *La Commune*, in which he insults France and its Government, and which has been seized at a printing office at Brussels by order of the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Portugal is threatened with a famine in consequence of protracted drought, from which the crops have suffered. The harvest in many districts threatens to be a complete failure, and cattle are dying from want of food.

The London *Rock* says it is confidently asserted in certain well-informed circles that the Pope has a batch of five Cardinals, *in petto*, all of whom are pledged to vote for Dr. Manning whenever another wearer is wanted for the triple crown.

The French *Univers* lately advised its readers not to patronize a certain mercer in Paris because he opens his shop on Sundays. The shop-keeper applied to the courts, and has just obtained a judgment for 4,000 francs as damages.

The accounts of the cost of the British expedition against Ashantee have been published. They show a surplus on the original estimate of £139,021, which is now to be surrendered to the Government. It is not often that an expedition of the kind has cost less than was anticipated.

A French Judge named Liautard, of the Tarascon Tribunal, has been convicted by the Court of Aix of accepting bribes. The court sentenced him to five years' suspension, which was all it had power to do; but the Court of Cassation will complete his deposition.

A decision has been rendered by Sir R. Phillimore in the Court of Arches which is favorable to the view recently taken that dissenting ministers are not entitled to the use of the prefix "reverend." The case will now be appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

At a naval review given at Cronstadt by Russia in honor of the King of Sweden, so much anxiety was evinced to make the sight as imposing as possible that unfinished ships were put afloat. The principal iron-clad, the Peter the Great, had false turrets of wooden scantling painted in imitation of what the real ones are intended to be.

Dr Birch has recently unrolled a mummy of the period of the twenty-sixth dynasty, the property of the Duke of Sutherland, at Stafford House. The body was that of a woman of advanced age, and was in a most perfect condition. The Duke has since presented the mummy to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the inscriptions on the outer case are soon to be published by the Society of Biblical Archæology.

The *City Press*, of London, records the discovery of a piece of Roman pavement which was dug up last week in Bishopsgate Street Within, by some workmen who were digging the foundation of new buildings. The pavement is tesselated in black and white only, but the pattern is well preserved. The piece was found at about twelve feet below the surface

The *Moniteur* states that the negotiations between England and France for an exchange of territory on the West Coast of Africa have just been concluded. England will cede the Gambia in exchange for Dabou, Great Bassam, Assime, and the river Meliacoree, both powers thus bringing their possessions into greater contiguity with each other.

A correspondent in an English paper tells the following: "Some twenty or thirty years ago the inhabitants of a parish in the Northumberland district engaged a singing master to teach the church singers some new tunes. He found his pupils not inapt, most of them being able to read music. But when the music came to be wedded to 'immortal verse' certain old gentlemen who sang bass were detected in substituting for the sacred words the monotonous syllables 'boom boom.' One of them, on being remonstrated with, thus replied, "Yer ways may a' be verra weel, but they dunnut suit me. A' always dud sing bum bum an' a, always will sing bum bum.'"

The number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, on the London Fire Brigade during the year 1874 was, according to the report of the Metropolitan Board of Works, just issued, 1,750. Of these 89 were false alarms, 88 proved to be only chimney alarms, and 1,573 were calls for fires, of which 154 resulted in serious damage, and 1,419 in slight damage. The quantity of water used for extinguishing fires in the metropolis during the year was 16,579,295 gallons—about 74,000 tons. Of this quantity 18,981 tons, or about a fourth of the whole, was taken from the river, canals, and docks, and the remainder from the street pipes.

M. Michel Chevalier, the French free-trade advocate, the other day congratulated the British nation on having enjoyed forty years of uninterrupted peace. But the truth is that in the far East England's peace has been interrupted by three wars with China; and in India, in addition to the Sepoy revolt, there have been two Burmese wars, two Sikh campaigns, the conquest of Scinde, the Gwalior campaign, and the alternating triumphs and reverses of Afghanistan. There has also been fighting at the Cape of Good Hope and in New-Zealand, besides the expeditions against Abyssinia and Coomassie.

Here is an illustration of the advantages of muscular Christianity: A missionary, Rev. Father Rémy, has just arrived in Paris from Thibet, where he seems to have made a number of conversions under rather peculiar circumstances. He was condemned to be quartered, and his legs and arms were duly attached to four horses of the country. The Abbé is said to be a very powerful man, and either his limbs must be uncommonly strong or the horses employed to quarter him have been uncommonly weak, for he resisted all their efforts. His persecutors, we are told, strong with admiration, embraced the martyr and Christianity.

An attempt has been recently made to supply a great desideratum for naturalists residing in or visiting London, in a reading-room, in a central situation, where they may consult recent publications and current periodical literature, English and foreign. The Linnean Society has taken advantage of the excellent accommodation now afforded it in Burlington House, Piccadilly, to utilize its council-room for this object when not required for the purposes of the society. The room is open from 10 to 6, (or 4 on Saturdays,) to Fellows of the society and others properly introduced, and several tables are well supplied with the newest literature in the two branches of biology, and others are furnished with accommodation for writing, &c. The room ought to become the recognized rendezvous for naturalists in London.

At excavations now being made for the foundations of the Thames embankment extension to the south of the Houses of Parliament some interesting relics of a probably pre-historic age have been discovered. Among them was found the under jaw-bone, retaining all the molar teeth, of a man, apparently belonging to an early type of the human race. One of the most remarkable objects found is the upper jaw, palate, facial bones, and eye-sockets of an animal of the rodentia. This is only wanting in two teeth, namely, those belonging to the centre of the front of the mouth. This fragment of the mouth and facial bones of an animal is nearly of the size of the like parts of the human frame, and excepting for the position of the rodent teeth and the absence of the canine teeth, it might at first sight be mistaken for a portion of a human head. No animal of the rodentia order of so large a size is now, however, found in England, or known to have existed in it within the period of human history. With these animal remains, and at about the same spot, a flint knife was found, evidently formed by early human skill.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 14, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A BUNCH OF BERRIES—HIS OWN ENEMY—By the Vokes Troupe. Matinee.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. Matinée.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.) Matinee.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE. Matinee.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

It is, perhaps, a fortunate circumstance that at the very moment when some well-meaning Republicans are talking of a reconciliation with the Fenton faction, the leaders of that faction should publicly slap their faces. Such an insult as that which the Fenton organ in this City offered to Gov. MORGAN and the State Committee on Thursday, ought at least to convince them that overtures to this insolent and contemptible gang will only involve them in humiliation. It would be bad enough if this conduct were exhibited by a powerful and well-organized party, but we are asked to submit to it from a clique which has no followers, and which is composed almost exclusively of REUBEN E. FENTON and his foolish "editor" in this City. Do people forget how utterly without influence this faction proved itself in 1872? Or do they not see that the very worst plan they could adopt to master it now would be to toady and flatter it? We know not what our convention may do, or what candidates it may nominate for the sake of pleasing FENTON and his worthless clique. We advise our friends to read FENTON's manifesto in his New-York organ, as published on Thursday, and to follow our example. We shall refuse to prostrate ourselves in the dust before this new Mumbo Jumbo.

The case of Col. BAKER has attracted so much attention, even on this side the Atlantic, that we feel ourselves compelled to publish the report of his trial in full. The evidence leaves no room for doubt that Col. BAKER was guilty of an indecent assault. His own counsel—two of the most distinguished men at the English Bar, Mr. HAWKINS and Sergeant BALLANTYNE—practically admitted his guilt, but denied that he had sought to commit the graver offense attributed to him. Had he been found guilty on the first count of the indictment, he would probably have been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. Luckily for him, the jury acquitted him on that count; but he will have to serve a year in the common jail, from which he will emerge a hopelessly disgraced and ruined man. There are too many officers in the British Army who think that they may insult every woman, and commit every excess, with impunity—this case may be a useful lesson to them. There are also men who go about England following respectable women in the street, and taking every opportunity of insulting them. The fate of Col. BAKER may be a warning to them also. We desire particularly to commend to the notice of our readers the Judge's charge. He made some remarks as to the importance of juries giving an honest verdict on the evidence submitted to them, regardless of who or what the defendant in a case might be, which surely might be remembered with as much advantage in New-York or Brooklyn as in any part of England. Position, character, wealth, influence—all were powerless to save Col. BAKER. The Judge did his duty inflexibly—the jury did theirs. Would that all trials were marked by the same circumstances!

The decree of the Judicial Committee of the English Privy Council in regard to the Guibord interment case has at length been received in Montreal. This will bring to a point the somewhat serious differences of opinion between the civil power and certain Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in Lower Canada. The highest imperial authority in these matters has been appealed to, with the result of ordering the interment of the remains of JOSEPH GUIBORD—now nearly six years dead—in the consecrated portion of the Roman Catholic cemetery. But the Curé who first resisted the burial of GUIBORD in consecrated ground because of his membership of the *Institut Canadien*, which had fallen under the Bishop's displeasure, is as positive now as he was in 1869 that the civil courts have no right "to intervene in questions which belong wholly to ecclesiastical authority." A month ago the ultimatum of the Curé was: "I am and shall be obliged to refuse burial to J. GUIBORD in consecrated ground so long as my Bishop forbids it." The Church must either back down or the British Government will have on its hands an ecclesiastical difficulty of a somewhat similar kind to that which is distracting Prussia.

It is almost exactly two years since the Carlists gained possession of the fortified town of Seo de Urgel, which they are fighting hard to retain. When they captured the place, Aug. 23, 1873, CASTELAR was President, and the national forces were bombarding the Intransigentes at Cartagena. Seo de Urgel is in the northern part of Catalonia, and is one of the few strongholds which the Carlists have managed to keep for a good while. The Madrid authorities announce that Gen. MARTINEZ-CAMPOS has possession of the walls, and that the Carlists cannot hold out in the citadel, to which they have retreated. At this distance such a success may not appear of great moment. But the Alfonsists have ordered a levy of one hundred thousand men and another loan. Ten thousand of the new levies are to be sent to Cuba, and youths of nineteen are liable to conscription. It is evident, therefore, that even so small a victory as that reported from Catalonia is needed to reawaken Spanish enthusiasm.

The Queen's speech in proroguing the British Parliament seems to have been a more than ordinarily commonplace production. The results of the session have been sufficiently meagre, and it was perhaps judicious on the part of the Ministry to make no attempt to conceal that fact under a mass of verbiage about nothing in particular. Among the foreign topics touched upon we fail to discover a reference to perhaps the most important diplomatic service performed by any British Government during the last twenty years—the joint intervention at Berlin for the preservation of European peace. When the secret history of that piece of business comes to be written, it is likely to rank as the most remarkable event of the year.

GOVERNOR TILDEN.

Governor TILDEN can evidently play a long and waiting game, and that is probably one secret of his success in life. Moreover, he always takes care to keep on the safe side, never running any risks, and never taking anything in hand until he sees quite plainly that it is a work which can be done without inconvenience or danger. During the entire period when TWEED and SWEENY were great powers in this City, Mr. TILDEN never ventured to cross their path. And yet he must have known perfectly well that these men were robbing the City. He must have known it when he consented to preside over TWEED's convention at Rochester in October, 1871. Does any one suppose that a shrewd man like SAMUEL J. TILDEN saw these enormous taxes being levied year after year, and all that money wrung from the people, without being well aware into whose pockets it went? Yet he said nothing—not only that, but he gave all the weight of his countenance and support to the Ring thieves. This journal called upon him repeatedly during that period, when the rough and hazardous work was being done, at least to come out and declare on which side he was. But Mr. TILDEN did not deem it prudent to make enemies of TWEED and SWEENY at that time. He was not quite sure that they would not weather the gale after all, as they unquestionably would have done if everybody had followed his example.

The moment, however, that all danger was over, and the public wrath was aroused against TWEED and SWEENY, Mr. TILDEN jumped very valorously into the arena, and determined that his party, but especially himself, should be put in a position to claim, at a future period, some share in the victory. He managed that operation with great adroitness. He was just in time to delude a great many people into the belief that he had been in the thick of the contest all the way through. Mr. TILDEN knows perfectly well that almost any allowance may be made for the fact that the public has no memory for dates or events. He acted with confidence on the assumption that his letter to the election districts, his tampering with the vote in this City, (which subjected him to more than one bitter attack from HORACE GREELEY,) his connivance with the Tweed misgovernment, and even his more recent exhibition of himself as Chairman of TWEED's Convention, would all pass out of the public mind. And he was not mistaken. You cannot presume too much on public carelessness or forgetfulness. Who remembers now that REUBEN E. FENTON, while Governor of the State, was publicly accused of being bribed by the street car companies? Who remembers that THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, a pillar of Mr. BEECHER's church, and his trusted advocate, was the chief agent in the worst of the infamous acts committed by the corrupt Judges in this City? Who remembers that HORACE GREELEY's newspaper was once the unbending advocate of temperance principles? Who remembers that some of the wealthiest men of this City signed a certificate to the perfect honesty of TWEED and SWEENY, for the purpose of getting their assessments reduced? Who remembers how many of the men now high in office and power in this City and State were hand in glove with the Tammany thieves? These things are all as if they had never been. A man has only to "cheek it out" nowadays, no matter what he may have done, and he will be able to stand his ground.

Gov. TILDEN found no difficulty in covering over with a coat of white paint the ugly places in his history. That he had been engaged, as "railroad lawyer," in some of the worst jobs of the age, is perhaps little to say in these days, when we have seen DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and T. G. SHEARMAN acquire colossal fortunes by placing themselves in collusion with corrupt Judges. Nor did Mr. TILDEN find his long and familiar intercourse with the Tammany Ring the slightest obstacle to his progress. He was elected as Governor, and since then he has been doing the public a real service in attacking another Ring, which in former times he helped to protect—the Canal Ring. It is barely just that a man who did so much to assist in the formation of this Ring should now endeavor to destroy it. But when we are told that no Republican could be trusted to carry on the work—that men like Senator CONKLING or Gov. MORGAN would falter in the task—we are obliged to confess that the most active principle of modern politics is that audacity so strongly recommended by the French philosopher. Mr. TILDEN has progressed rapidly from being the advocate of TWEED and SWEENY to the "leading reformer," and now he poses himself before the public as absolutely the "only reformer in existence." And we have no doubt that if he proclaims it long enough, the public will believe him. He has imitated the tactics of his former allies in securing a large portion of the press. He has been this week engaged in the interesting exploit known as "swinging round the circle." His one aim in life now is to reach the White House. Everything he does, everything he says, is carefully measured with that end in view. It is not surprising that journals which formerly occupied the same relations to the Tweed Ring as Mr. TILDEN himself should be doing their best to assist him in the crowning ambition of his life. They were working for the same cause then, and there is no inconsistency in their acting together now. One of these journals supported TWEED to the last, and, as it told the public in the meridian of the "Boss'" power, it "counseled no opposition" to him, and considered him "worth a million a year to the City." Mr. TILDEN gave it a generous recognition last Fall. Another of these new "organs" made enormous profits from Ring printing contracts and jobs, and supported every Tweed measure, including the two per cent. tax levy—one of the greatest frauds ever proposed. With such help as this, Mr. TILDEN confidently hopes to nominate his successor to his present office from his own party, while he himself steps from the State Capitol into the White House.

THE LAST OF A GREAT COURT.

Some ten days ago the English High Court of Chancery held its last sitting, and ceased to exist as an independent court. The Judicature Act of 1873 thus came into full operation, and the distinction between courts of law and equity is as completely abolished in England as it is in the State of New-York. The Court of Chancery is probably a thousand years old. There can be no question, at least, that it was established on substantially the same basis as it has since occupied by WILLIAM the Conqueror. Yet the abolition of the Court of Chancery as a court of independent jurisdiction is not so much the breaking up of a long historical tradition as a return to a state of things when equity was regarded as a mere quality of law—not a distinct and sometimes contradictory method of judicial procedure. The new Supreme Court of Judicature practically brings the administration of justice in England back to the time when the Court of Chancery was the only high court in the Kingdom, and when, far from being exclusively a Court of Equity, it was "the source and fountain of the common law," and when the seal of the Chancery had to be affixed to the original writs to "show cause" which gave jurisdiction in civil suits to the Common Law Courts.

In fact, the hard and fast line of distinction which latterly prevailed in England between Courts of Law and Courts of Equity is of comparatively modern origin. It never had any better argument in its favor than that of mere convenience of administration, and it has had the unfortunate effect of creating in the legal as well as in the popular mind an erroneous impression that there is a radical distinction between the two terms. A recent authority correctly defines the purpose of equity to be "to enable a Judge, in any case in which the generality of a rule seems to press severely upon a particular person, to introduce at his discretion such modifications of the rule as may carry out the presumed general design of the law-maker with the smallest amount of deflection from the rigid language in which the law is couched, and yet with a more considerate regard for all the circumstances which surround the actual case than that language was capable of anticipating." The growth of this "method of supplementing the prevalent legal system by a subsidiary system of less rigidity, and of greater capacity for fine moral discrimination," is a subject of the deepest interest to all students of the progress of humanity. The process of further growth will not be arrested in England by what is called the "fusion" of law and equity, any more than it has been among ourselves by the concurrent administration of both systems of procedure by the same Judges. The development of equitable principles is part of the development of law, and when, in a restricted sense, "law" is opposed to "equity," it is only as the stationary element of a great body of rules and precedents is opposed to its element of progression. The one is a necessary complement of the other, for, as has been well remarked, "but for 'equity,' 'law' must have rotted away into a mass of lifeless technicalities, and become wholly discredited through its insufficiency to meet the exigencies of an energetically-growing society; and but for 'law,' equity must have dissolved into a group of loose moral maxims, arbitrarily applied and casuistically invented."

The abolition of the separate jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery ought to result in putting an end to the scandalous delays which have attended its administration of justice. The equitable jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery early entitled it to give relief to or against infants, notwithstanding their minority, and the legal uncertainties which beset the path in life of a "ward in Chancery" have formed the subject of a good deal of satire in prose and verse. DICKENS has slightly burlesqued the subject in his treatment of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce in *Bleak House*, but cases involving almost equal entanglement and delay might be quoted from the numerous parliamentary blue-books which, during the last half century, have been devoted to the backward condition of the business of the Court of Chancery. This state of things cannot be charged to the lack of industry among the Judges. It was, as successive Chancellors have pointed out, due to the inadequacy of the judicial staff of the court. When Sir THOMAS MORE was Chancellor in the reign of HENRY VIII., the average number of suits brought before the Court of Chancery within a year was 160. Under the Chancellorship of Lord ELDON, when GEORGE III. was King, the business of the court had grown to over 3,000 suits within a year. Yet the judicial staff of the Court of Chancery was no stronger at the beginning of the nineteenth, than it had been at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Under Lord ELDON the delays of the court became intolerable, and its business rapidly declined. The addition of another Judge to the Equity Bench restored it to something like its former degree of favor with litigants, and it was not long before the slow disposal of its rapidly-accumulating business became as much of a scandal as ever. All efforts to induce Parliament to strengthen the judicial staff of the Court of Chancery proved useless, until that result has practically been attained by the establishment of the new High Court of Judicature. That court will comprise two or three "Equity Judges" in addition to those who sat in Chancery, and the abolition of the system of two frequently conflicting legal jurisdictions will necessarily involve a considerable economy of judicial strength. Both the administration of justice and the developement of sound principles of legal procedure will be the gainers by the passing out of existence of the Court of Chancery.

GHOSTLY TARGETS.

That peculiar form of ghostly circus known as the "materialization of spirits" has lost much of its popularity in consequence of the indiscretion of the now disgraced spirit KATIE KING, who loved onions not wisely but too well. There is a sameness about the performance which in time palls upon all but the most ardent ghost-lovers. Of course, there is a certain degree of satisfaction in tying a fat and perspiring medium in a close cabinet on a hot August night, but his subsequent distillation into Indian or Caucasian spirits becomes tedious after a few repetitions, especially as the spirits decline to say anything of any possible interest. Recently, however, an enterprising person in St. Louis has added a new feature to the "materializing" programme, which really promises to revive its popularity. He has ingeniously contrived to unite the present enthusiasm for rifle-shooting with the vulgar liking for ghost-seeing, and has fired a shot at a materialized spirit which will echo in every ghost manufactory in the country.

It has often been suggested that the easiest way in which to determine the true nature of a "materialized" spirit would be to fire at it with a revolver. No man, however, has hitherto had sufficient faith in the purely spiritual character of a "materialized" ghost to risk sending a bullet through it—a fact which shows that even the most earnest Spiritualists cannot succeed in thoroughly believing in their own theories. In St. Louis, however, a skeptical person bold enough to shoot at a ghost, and a medium cunning and clever enough to consent to so dangerous a test, have finally been found. If we may believe the story as told in a St. Louis newspaper, the medium consented to undress in the presence of a committee, and to put on clothing which the committee had provided. Having thus rendered it exceedingly difficult for him to conceal any india-rubber or other imitation ghosts about his person, the committee securely tied him in the cabinet, which, of course, was also thoroughly searched for surreptitious ghosts, and to which, we are told, access by any confederates of the medium was impossible. Nevertheless, after all these preparations, a ghostly face soon appeared at the window of the cabinet. The skeptical rifleman promptly fired at it, and it received the bullet without winking. Subsequent search failed to discover the face after it had vanished from the window, and the medium was, of course, held by all Spiritualists to have demonstrated the reality of the "materialization" of spirits.

Even if this incident really occurred precisely as we are told that it did, it would not prove that a real ghost was shot at by the rifleman, any more than the fact that HOUDIN permitted a troop of Arabs to shoot at him, and apparently caught their bullets in his teeth, proved that the French juggler was an invulnerable ghost. It, however, is important, since it opens a new field of amusement to our riflemen. Mechanical ingenuity has in vain tried to devise a target which should accurately imitate the movements of a living man. The materialized ghost supplies just this sort of target which the rifleman desires. Moreover, the professed ability of the medium to summon just such ghosts as may be ordered, will enable the riflemen to combine business and pleasure. Patriotic Americans, filled with the enthusiasm of the Centennial year, can summon up the ghost of BENEDICT ARNOLD and wing him with Remington bullets as he flits uneasily across the window of the materializing cabinet. Frenchmen will, of course, prefer to pepper the ghosts of Prussians, while the members of the Irish team will naturally practice with the ghost of OLIVER CROMWELL as their target. The Western rifleman would doubtless regard the late Capt. JACK, the hero of the Modoc war, as the best possible target for a rifle which he might wish to accustom to the work of improving the red man off the Black Hills Reservation; and in all parts of the world we should find married men grimly practicing at a severe and solemn type of ghost clad in black bombazine, and still bearing a materialized morally impressive gingham umbrella. There can be no doubt that the new style of target will greatly add to the interest of rifle-shooting. Of course, the ghosts can have no objection to thus making themselves useful; and, indeed, any intelligent spirit would much prefer to be shot at than to grin from a narrow window, or even to strut silently on a platform in the presence of an audience of ordinary Spiritualists. Still, the fashion of shooting at "materialized" spirits will make the "materializing" business a dangerous one for the medium who is addicted to imposture. Had a rifle-bullet been fired at KATIE KING, she would never again have feasted on beef steak and onions, and it is quite possible that in proportion as people become addicted to shooting at ghosts, the ability of the latter to "materialize" themselves will disappear.

ROMANCE AND CRIME.

Perhaps it is not surprising that boys are so often captivated by the jargon of thieves. Of course the argot, or slang, which an eminent Democratic official has taken the pains to compile and explain, strikes the fancy of only really vicious youths. But there is a certain romance of crime, a false sentiment of thievery, which even carefully-nurtured boys are led to admire. The atrocious books about pirates, brigands, and house-breakers, and their exploits, which flood the land are responsible for a great deal of moral debasement. The pirate, or highwayman, is usually pictured as one who has been cruelly wronged by the world. Therefore, he must commit crimes in the name of injured humanity. His uncle has defrauded him of his lawful inheritance; he revenges himself upon society. The thieves themselves probably fancy that their nefarious trade is an honest though somewhat irregular business. A gang of brigands engaged in plundering the villages along the Hudson River sent a letter to a gentleman near Poughkeepsie, which is a good example of the audacity and appearance of self-deception of this class of villains. It seems that a brother of the recipient of this document had been threatened by the robbers, who demanded $500 or "vengeance." With rare consideration, they addressed Mr. BEDELL, on behalf of his brother, informing him that they should use him as their agent. He was to influence, and, if necessary, help, his brother to raise the money demanded of him, and being thus honored as commissioned agent of the thieves, he was to be "exempt from any tax." Observe, these rascals hesitate to call things by their right names. They might have called this sort of thing "robbery," or "breach of trust," or even an "embezzlement," or "defalcation." They characterize it as "a tax." There are so many taxes in this world which amount to robbery, that it is not amazing that the thieves adopted the word.

Oddly enough, these gentlemanly brigands, who were not above stealing a clock, mantel ornaments, and a rocking-chair from the gentleman whom they threatened, put in a protest against the word "black-mail." "We are no black-mailers," they wrote; "but we give those we visit a chance to choose." The amiable house-breakers are so much like some of our great public characters who give the public "a chance to choose" between robbery and abuse that we must see where they get their example. Then, again, the brigands have a high opinion of their influence. As an illustration they said: "At a certain place the band visited a wealthy family, levied a tax of $1,000; he refused to notice our demand. We paid him a second visit. He paid $2,000, and was glad to do it." That last clause is a fine touch. The supposititious victim was "glad to do it," of course, or he might have fared worse. The moderation of the rascals who continually say that their "vengeance is swift and sure," is really remarkable. Vengeance for what? The crime of the threatened person is not mentioned; but in this case, when Mr. BEDELL refused to put $500 in a package, "within fives and tens bills, and none but genuine," as the thieves had ordered, they visited their "vengeance" on the nearest neighbor. The knights of the road dropped romance and made off with one hundred pounds of butter, thirty pounds of pork, and a quantity of bed-clothes.

We would not undertake to say that the closing statement of the brigands that their "home is in the far South-west" betokens a familiarity with the Jefferson Brick of CHARLES DICKENS; but all the nonsense about "vengeance" and signals from the window might easily be taken from the abominable books printed for our boys to read. It happens every once in a while that some of these brigands, overtaken by the Sheriff and a fit of remorse, confess that their first impulses toward crime were fostered by trashy novels. There is a glamour thrown over rascality and theft by "sensational" authors which is likely to tickle the fancy of thoughtless youths. Boys usually like boldness, dash, and hardihood, however it may be used as a blind. We can hardly suppose that novels written to present crime in these taking attitudes are purposely designed to educate thieves. But that such is the inevitable result of an immense volume of this branch of fictitious writing is undeniable. It may be that unthinking and intrinsically vicious people write bad books for boys because these will sell when better books will not. But such writers and their works should be treated precisely as if they had set to work with deliberation to corrupt morals and earn a diploma in the school of vice. There is no knowing how many young fellows, who might have been honorable citizens, have been swept into the vortex of crime by the evil influence of what is called the romance of crime. Society recognizes a lower depth than this in what is usually denominated "vile reading." It has even been found needful to organize an association for the suppression of this evil; but we are persuaded that a prolific source of ill is yet untouched in the highly-colored fictions that make youthful readers familiar with murder, arson, burglary, and theft. The captured plunderer of the barn-yard and store-house is a pitiable and repulsive object when seen in the prisoner's dock. No danger that his example will fire any decent boy with a spirit of emulation. But his story, garnished with the high-sounding nonsense that the Hudson River thieves use in their manifestoes, will lead astray many an honest lad who cannot see the end from the beginning.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Sewell E. Dodge, until recently Superintendent of Post Office Station C, died at his residence, No. 3 Leroy street, on Wednesday, of disease contracted while in the army. Mr. Dodge had been many years in the service, and was much respected by his superiors and associates as an upright and faithful officer. The Superintendents of the various Post Office stations held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which resolutions of respect to Mr. Dodge's memory and sympathy for his family were passed. His funeral is to take place on Sunday, and it will be numerously attended by his late official associates.

Ogden N. Chapin, formerly one of the most extensive forwarding merchants in Albany, died in this City on Thursday. His remains left for Albany on the steamer Drew yesterday afternoon.

The flag of the Stock Exchange was placed at half-mast yesterday afternoon for the death from pneumonia of Mr. Samuel F. Lockwood, one of its most popular members.

Mr. Edward G. Cooke, for forty years Paying Teller of the Mechanics' Bank, died on Wednesday.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

A dramatic season, under the management of Messrs. Theodore Hamilton and J. Wheelock, will be entered upon at this theatre on Monday next. "Around the World" is to be the first attraction.

HOME GOSSIP.

"The Two Orphans" are on a tour through the country.

Mr. Daly has ordered some magnificent stage furniture in Buffalo.

Messrs. McCullough, Montague, and Boucicault have gone to Europe.

Mr. Fox's "farewell" performances occurred at the Boston Museum this week.

Miss Charlotte Thompson and Mr. W. E. Sheridan act in Buffalo on Monday week.

M. and Mme. Sauret announce a concert in San Francisco. So does Mme. Arabella Goddard.

Miss Jennie Lee and Mr. J. P. Burnett were to appear at the Salt Lake City Theatre on Aug. 12.

A representation of "Phædra," by Matilda Heron, is announced to occur in New-Haven to-night.

Miss Ella F. Badger has made a successful début in "The Hunchback," at the California Theatre.

Mr. Daly's company have achieved a success in "Saratoga" at Maguire's Opera-house, in San Francisco.

Signor Alexandre Marotta, having accepted the position of Professor of Vocal Music in the Beethoven Conservatory of Music at St. Louis, leaves this City for his new field of musical labor in a few days.

The season at the Varieties Theatre in New-Orleans under the Chanfrau-Tayleure régime will be opened Nov. 1. The theatre—one of the most elegant in the country—will be conducted on the "star" system, with occasional "stock" performances. Among the stars announced at the Varieties are Messrs. John McCullough, George Fawcett Rowe, John T. Raymond, and Miss Charlotte Thompson. Mr. Daly's Fifth Avenue Company, the French Opera Bouffe Troupe, and Signor Ernesto Rossi are also to appear.

The Port Jervis *Union* of Aug. 9 has the following: "Miss Violetta Colville, a young lady who has recently returned from a long course of musical instruction in Italy, where she made her début as an opera singer, and achieved a good success, has been spending the Summer with the family of her cousin, Mr. E. J. Jukes, of the Delaware House, Lackawaxen. On Friday evening last she, with others, was out boat riding on the Delaware River, in front of that hotel. When the boat in which she was riding returned to shore she lost her balance in stepping out, and fell headlong into the river in a very deep place. Before she could be rescued she had disappeared twice beneath the surface, and was taken from the water in an unconscious state. She lay in convulsions nearly all night, and it was feared that the accident would terminate fatally, but at last accounts the young lady was recovering from the effects of the shock."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The London Court has closed for the season.

Mlle. Titiens had taken a benefit at Albert Hall.

The London Vaudeville is nightly thronged with "Our Boys."

The last nights of "Money" are announced at the Prince of Wales'.

The London Alhambra is giving the final performances of "Chilpéric."

"The Ticket-of-Leave Man" still draws excellent houses at the Olympic in London.

M. Hervé is writing an opera bouffe, entitled "Le Cid de Normandie," for the Folies Dramatiques.

M. Bagier has been nominated administrateur of the Théâtre Lyrique, by M. Arsène Houssaye, the director.

The title of the piece which M. Alexandre Dumas is about completing for the Théâtre-Français, is to be "L'Etrangère."

A rather weak comedy in two acts, "La Dame aux Lilas Blancs," by Mme. Louis Figuier, has been produced at the Paris Vaudeville.

Miss Neilson is in Paris. The new play in which she is to appear at the Haymarket, after Christmas, is said to be by Mr. Tom Taylor.

During his coming engagement at the Haymarket, Mr. J. S. Clarke will probably produce a new three-act comedy by the veteran J. Madison Morton.

At the London Gaiety the French opera season had come to a close. There have been fifty-seven performances, and sixteen operas have been produced.

The Teatro Manzoni of Milan has had but short seasons for the legitimate drama, and will be opened for opera with the "Astuzie Femminili" of Cimarosa.

The Paris Opéra Comique will open on the 16th of August, after two months' holiday, with "La Clef d'Or," words by M. Octave Feuillet, music by the organist of St. Lô.

The Committee on Theatres has requested M. Halanzier to perform Rossini's "Comte Ory," which for a long time past has not been given at the French Opera. Vergnet is studying for the title-part.

The appearance in London of the troupe of the Parisian Gymnase-Dramatique is deferred until next season, when it is probable they will perform at the Gaiety Theatre, under the management of Mr. Hollingshead.

In the French Assembly, on July 27, a vote of 3,000,000f. for the new opera was passed by 347 to 147. M. Testelin complained that the cost of the building had already amounted to 42,500,000f., or 1f. 35c. per head of the population, and that when the previous vote of 6,000,000f. was submitted an assurance was given that this would be the last. M. de Lorgeril also objected to the Salt tax, which pressed on the poor, being increased, when money was spent on the amusements of the opulent and indolent. To these criticisms M. Caillaux replied that the completion of the Opera was a legacy left by the Empire, and that it had been impossible to foresee the total expense.

"The School for Scandal," says the London *Athenæum*, has been produced at the Haymarket Theatre, and is, we believe, the first of a series of revivals of "classic" comedy to be there given. Members of the Haymarket company united in the representation with those of Mr. Bruce's new troupe, and the whole was augmented in number, we can scarcely say strengthened, by accessions from the country. Mrs. Hermann Vezin played *Lady Teazle*; Mr. Chippendale, *Sir Peter*; Mrs. Chippendale, *Mrs. Candour*; and Mr. Compton, *Crabtree*. With these performances London is thoroughly familiar. Of the remaining portion of the cast, the *Charles Surface* of Mr. Leathes alone called for notice. Though marred by nervousness, the presentation was picturesque and intelligent.

The Italian opera season in Moscow and St. Petersburg will be commenced next October. The musical directors and conductors will be Signor Bevignani, (of Covent Garden,) Signor Dami, and Signor Goula. Mme. Adelina Patti and Mme. Stolz, (who sang at the Royal Albert Hall in Signor Verdi's "Requiem,") will be the leading prime donne; Mlle. Belval, (French,) who has sung at the Théâtre Italien in Paris, as well as at the Grand Opéra; Mlle. Wizjak, (German,) and Mlle. Marco, (American,) will make their débuts in Russia, as also, Mlle. De Maesen, (Belgian;) the other soprani specified are Mmes. De Giuli-Borsi, D'Angeri, De Monale, Proch, and Moreno; the contralti will be Signora Scalchi and Miss Cary, (American;) the tenors are Signori Aramburo (Spanish,) Nicolini, (French,) Corsi, and Sabater, M. Marimon, (Belgian,) M. Capoul, (French,) M. Marin, (French;) the baritones and basses are Signori Cotogni, Strozzi, Raguer, Bagagiolo, Bossi, Capponi, Ciampi, and M. Jamet, (French.)

The Committee on the French Budget recently received the delegates of the Paris theatrical managers—MM. Plunkett, of the Palais Royal; Larecheile, Porte St. Martin; Castellano, Théâtre Historique; and Roger, Vaudeville—who strongly opposed the dues for the poor, and partially gained their cause. The Parliamentary body decided that it would reconsider its former determination. It accepted M. Beau's amendment, fixing at three per cent. the duty on concerts not daily, and which has during the last three years, been augmented in an exorbitant manner by the Assistance Publique. It further resolved to ask the Government to postpone the question and have it studied, so that a definitive settlement may be arrived at before the 1st of January, 1876.

Among the new operas ready to be produced in Italy are "Iram," by Domenicetti; "Gioconda," by Ponchielli; "Maria e Fernanda," by Ferrari (Opera of Lucca;) "Cleopatra," by Rossi, (Regio of Turin;) "Don Giovanni d'Austria," by Marchetti; a new edition of "Fosca" and "Maria Tudor," by Gomes; "Marian Delorme" and "I Georgio Gandi," by Perelli; "Diana," by Sangwigi, "Diana" and "Salambo," by Petrella, and new operas, unnamed, by Fumagalli, Schira, and Ciro Pinsuti. During the forthcoming season will be mounted at the Milan Scala, Josse's "La Lega"; at the Reggio of Turin, Rossi's "Cleopatra" and Marchetti's "Gustavus Wasa"; at Venice, Libani's "Conte Verde"; at Trieste, Verdi's "Don Carlos" and the ballet "Brahma."

The competitors for the violoncello, during the Paris Conservatory examination, to the number of eight, executed the sixth concerto of Romberg. A young lady, Mlle. Hillemacher, pupil of M. Franchomme, gained the first prize; the second was awarded to M. Farnow, taught by M. Chevillard; while MM. Puzenat and Boh, who also studied under M. Franchomme, each obtained an accessit. Twenty-two persons contended for the violin, playing a concerto of Kreutzer. Again the fair sex triumphed, Mlle. Pommereul sharing the first prize with M. Diaz Albertini, both pupils of M. Alard, as is M. Heymann, who received the second. Two first accessits were accorded: to M. Berthelier, trained by M. Massart, and M. Gibier, pupil of M. Sauzay; and two second, to M. Figueroa, another of M. Alard's students, and M. Naegelin, instructed by M. Massart.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal of this day's date a paragraph headed "St. Andrew's Society" states that "the St. Andrew's Society was organized in May 1874, as a branch of the St. George's Society," whereas St. Andrew's was founded in 1756 and St. George's in 1786.

The writer evidently intended to state that the St. George's Society, in conjunction with St. Andrew's, opened an office, No. 3 Broadway, in May, 1874, for the purposes named, his desire being to call attention to the operations of this bureau, and to ask employers of labor of every description, skilled and unskilled, to make use of the registry.

I may add that applications for aid are unusually numerous for the Summer season, and as employment is the best "out-door relief," the St. George's Society trusts that its efforts will be seconded by all in need of help, while Englishmen are specially asked to aid, not only in obtaining employment, but to furnish the means to forward applicants to other localities where their services may be needed, or to bridge over the time until business improves and work can be found for all.

Allow me to take this opportunity to thank THE TIMES for the kind use of its columns to set forth special cases of distress, or to bring the claims and needs of the society before the public, and to assure you that the liberality, apart from the response it has always insured, has been, and is, fully appreciated.

A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 13, 1875.

RAPID TRANSIT PROJECTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the time is rapidly approaching when the decision of the Rapid Transit Commissioners may be expected, I trust that it will not be considered out of place for me to offer a few suggestions which may be found useful in furtherance of that object. In trying to solve this most vexed and important question there are many things to be taken into consideration which may not strike the casual observer as of great value, but when reduced down to common sense and practical purposes, may be found most essential in carrying out to a successful issue one of the greatest problems of the day. In the first place, it is intended to give the people of New-York the greatest facilities for reaching their homes in the City, and also to offer inducements to those who may wish to occupy suburban homes, where industrious and respectable citizens can breathe the pure air (bar the flats) and enjoy the cheerful scenery surrounding them. In order to make rapid transit a success in all its details, it is absolutely necessary that a roadway should be constructed which shall be as near as possible to a solid and permanent way—one in which the public will have the fullest confidence—and all new-fangled ideas, such as swinging ropes, suspension arches, and crutch-handled projects should be avoided, although backed up by algebra and interested engineers.

It will not be sufficient for a road such as is required to be safe according to mathematical conclusions, but it must have the appearance of safety in every respect, and, as I said before, must have the confidence of those who are obliged to travel on it. Should a desire for false economy supersede the common-sense principle on which so much now depends, and failure be the result after millions of dollars have been spent in chimerical projects, then woe to those who have undertaken to settle this great question, although done with the most honest conviction and purity of intention. I regret to observe that in my opinion one false step has already been taken in requiring those who have submitted plans for rapid transit to come provided with a guarantee from capitalists who will undertake to build the road. Such a requirement is altogether unreasonable, and will be a stumbling-block in the way of securing the desired effect, as it appears the Commissioners are willing to adopt any plan, no matter how unsightly, unsafe, or otherwise defective, provided capitalists can be found who can supply the money to carry it out.

The question is now, Are the people of New-York willing to have their public streets and avenues disfigured for the next half century by any abortion, although approved of by the Commissioners, because, in a financial point of view such a selection would pay the capitalists the largest percentage for the money laid out, as also affording immediate relief (although at the risk of their lives) to those who are impatiently clamoring for rapid transit?

I think that at the present stage of the proceedings it is extremely unwise to insist on such conditions, as it is a well-known fact—a fact known to the Commissioners—that should they select a plan desirable in every respect, the money to build the road according to that plan will be forthcoming. I don't see why at the last moment such difficulties should be thrown in the way, as there are some excellent plans now before the Commissioners, and plenty of money to be had to carry on the work.

VIATOR.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 13, 1875.

THE AUGUST COTTON REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The returns of the Department of Agriculture for Aug. 1 show an improvement in the cotton crop of four per cent. in North Carolina, one per cent. in Mississippi, and four per cent. in Arkansas. These States are largely favored with the same conditions of growth which had secured their high averages for July. Texas maintained her previous figures, the drought in some counties being counterbalanced by fine weather in others. Tennessee has lost two per cent., mostly on account of injuries to bottom land crops from excessive rains. In Louisiana the average declines six per cent. on account of local drought, though several parishes report promising crops. This injurious influence cut down the average of Georgia eleven per cent., of South Carolina fifteen per cent. and Florida sixteen per cent. The August averages were as follows: North Carolina, 99; South Carolina, 84; Georgia, 86; Florida, 85; Alabama, 93; Mississippi, 104; Louisiana, 99; Texas, 93; Arkansas, 108; and Tennessee, 107. Lice and caterpillars are reported in two or three counties, but no damage to the crop is noted.

WASHINGTON.

SPINNER, BRISTOW, AND NEW.

ALLEGED INHARMONY BETWEEN GEN. BRISTOW AND MR. NEW DENIED BY THE LATTER—THE OUTSTANDING FIVE-TWENTIES REDUCED TO THIRTY-SEVEN MILLIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—An interview with Gen. Spinner was recently published in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, in which Spinner severely criticised the administration of the Treasury under Secretary Bristow, alleging that he was forced to retire from the Treasury-ship because of Bristow's interference with the appointment of clerks for whose conduct he was responsible; that Treasurer New had also had similar differences with the Secretary, and had threatened to resign unless permitted perfect freedom in the management of his particular department. Treasurer New pronounces the statement that he and Secretary Bristow have had any differences whatever concerning the Treasurer's office unfounded, and to-day mailed the following letter to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean:*

The interview as reported between your correspondent and Gen. Spinner, in your issue of the 3d inst., does great injustice to Secretary Bristow in stating that there have been "differences" and "sharp rows" between the Secretary and myself. Such is not the fact. Our personal and official relations have been of the most pleasant character. The Secretary has made no demands on me to which I could object, and I have asked nothing at his hands which he has not cheerfully granted. There could, therefore, be no cause for quarrel on my part.

Yours truly, &c., JOHN C. NEW.

THE CALL FOR TEN MILLIONS OF 5-20s.

The call for $10,000,000 of 5-20 bonds, published to-day, leaves less than $37,000,000 of the original amount outstanding. It is highly probable the entire balance will be called before Nov. 15.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CALL FOR FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1864.

The following has just been issued:

TWENTY-FOURTH CALL—REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1864.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 13, 1875.

By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest on the bonds herein below designated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States, in the City of Washington, on and after the 13th day of November, 1875, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day: that is to say, bonds of the acts of March 3, 1864, and June 30, 1864, as follows:

Six per cent. registered bonds, act March 3, 1864—$100, Nos. 1 to 72, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 1 to 43, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 1 to 253, both inclusive; $5,000, Nos. 1 to 1,366, both inclusive. Total, $946,600.

Act of June 30, 1864, coupon bonds—$50, Nos. 1 to 750, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 1 to 3,700, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 1 to 4,300, both inclusive; 1,000, Nos. 1 to 16,200, both inclusive. Total, $5,500,000.

Registered bonds—$50, No. 1 to No. 30, both inclusive; $100, No. 1 to No. 250, both inclusive; $500, No. 1 to No. 250, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 1 to No. 1,100, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 1 to No. 800, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 1 to No. 1,520, both inclusive; total, $3,553,400. Grand total, $10,000,000.

Of the amount outstanding, (embraced in the numbers as above,) $5,500,000 are coupon bonds, and $4,500,000 are registered bonds.

United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the "Loan Division, Secretary's Office," and all registered bonds should be assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for Redemption."

C. F. BURNAM, Acting Secretary.

NEW MAIL LINE.

The Post Office Department has completed arrangements for mail service between Baltimore and Brazil and Rio Janeiro by the King Line of steamers, for sea postages as compensation. The steamer King Richard will sail from Baltimore at 10 A. M. on Saturday, the 28th inst., and monthly thereafter, carrying the mails. The contract with the Garrison Line expires on Sept. 1, and will not be renewed unless the line agrees to transport the mails for sea postages. They now receive $150,000 from the United States Government and a like amount from the Brazilian Government, making a subsidy of $300,000. The sea postage will not amount to $10,000 per annum.

DEFAULTING MAIL CONTRACTORS.

The Post Office Department has been informed that George A. Race and Laughlin & Race, accepted bidders on about thirty mail routes in the State of Texas, have failed to execute the contracts in accordance with their bids and they have been declared defaulting bidders. The Postmaster General has offered all routes to other bidders, and Race and Laughlin will be prosecuted on their bonds.

FINANCIAL.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $3,310,660; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $66,470,000; coin, including $19,729,300 coin certificates, $70,206,602; outstanding legal tenders, $374,755,108. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $293,562, and the Customs receipts $674,265.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Edward Woodman, Masters Samuel P. Cornley and M. C. Dimock, Assistant Paymaster Reah Frazier, and Assistant Engineer Stacey Potts have been ordered to the torpedo-boat Intrepid at New-York, and Assistant Surgeon J. M. Ambler to the Minnesota. Commander Charles L. Huntington has been detached from the Navy-yard at New-York and ordered to command the Intrepid. Lieut. Theodore T. Wood and Assistant Surgeon Edwin M. Martin have been detached from the Navy-yard at New-York and ordered to the Intrepid. Surgeon D. McMurtrie has reported his return home from the Asiatic Station and has been placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Engineer John Low has been detached from special duty connected with the Intrepid and ordered to duty on board that vessel.

ARMY ORDERS.

Capt. John Simpson, Assistant Quartermaster, has been ordered to report for duty in the Department of Arizona. On the recommendation of the Surgeon General the following named Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, have been ordered to report by letter to the Commanding General of the departments named respectively, for assignment to duty: Curtis E. Price, Department of California; H. S. Turrill, Department of Texas; Joseph Y. Porter, Department of the Gulf, and George E. Lord, Department of Dakota.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has signed the commissions of Robert A. Mosely, to be Postmaster at Talladega, Ala., and Charles S. Harris, to be Postmaster at Lake George, N. Y. William C. Carroll, Frederick H. Rollshausen, and William Dyck have been appointed Internal Revenue Gaugers for the First Illinois District, and Thomas J. Bigford, Adolph P. Muller, and James L. Taylor Store-keepers in the same District.

REVENUE DISTRICT CHANGED.

The President has issued an order directing that the County of Dodds, Ga., now embraced partly in the Second and partly in the Third Internal Revenue Collection District of that State, be wholly included in the Second District.

DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.

Frawner, who recently fatally shot a War Department clerk named Kennard, because of intimacy of the latter with Frawner's wife, was to-day brought before Judge Wylie on a writ of habeas corpus and was discharged from custody on his own recognizance.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

Mr. R. K. Elliott, counsel for Ottman, who was recently arrested and committed to jail to answer the charge of complicity in the Treasury robbery, will next week argue a motion before Judge Wylie to have the attachment issued against Ottman's property vacated.

THE FALL RIVER MILL OPERATIVES.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 13.—It has been evident for some days past that many of the operatives were growing dissatisfied with their thirty days' vacation, and a movement was started, which took form to-night in a call for a ballot to-morrow at the store of J. G. Harriman, prominent among the vacationists, whether or no the operatives shall return to work on Tuesday next, the 17th inst. The call was published in the evening papers, and dodgers were circulated among the operatives. The Weavers' Committee held a meeting to-night, and bitterly denounced as traitors those who are engaged in getting up the ballot. They will issue flaring posters to-morrow, headed, "Satan at Work Again," and calling on the operatives to stick to their committees and not back down before the time. It is generally believed, however, that the operatives will vote largely in favor of resumption.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THIRD DAY OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 13.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science convened this morning at 10 o'clock for the third session of this meeting in order to listen to the address of Profs. Newton and Dawson, Chairmen respectively of Sections A and B, and the Vice President of the association, after which Prof. Riley, having tendered the reports of the State Entomologists of Missouri to the association, the Standing Committee adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this association earnestly request the State authorities of the different States in the Union, as well as the officers in the respective departments of the National Government, to furnish the library of the association with all reports on scientific subjects by remitting them to the Permanent Secretary.

Invitations to visit various manufacturing establishments, and especially to examine the process of pisciculture at Northville, were received and read. A number of new members were then admitted to the association, after which Prof. Putnam announced that the gift of $1,000 made by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of New-York, to be expended at the discretion of a committee of the association, had been devoted to the publication of a monograph of all that is known of fossil butterflies. The publication is a handsome large paper quarto pamphlet.

Secretary Scudder reported invitations to hold the next meeting of the association at Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Nashville. The invitation of the latter is signed by the Governor of Tennessee and by the principal officers of the Government of that State. The general session of the association then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Some of the members who were especially interested in microscopy met in the Circuit Court-room to consider the fitness of organizing a sub-section in that department either for this year or next. There seemed to be little prospect of doing much at present, and it was thought that another meeting might be held hereafter, at which the proper preliminary arrangements looking to the establishment of the sub-section for next year should be made by electing a chairman in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

In the afternoon the following business was transacted: In section A the following papers were read and discussed: "On the Distribution of the Asteroids," by Daniel Kirkwood; "On Some Inequalities of Long Periods in the Moon's Motion," by John N. Stockwell; "Algebraic Curves Expressed in Trigonometric Equations," by H. A. Newton; "Transformation of Curves from Algebraic to Transcendental," by H. A. Newton; "On Certain Transcendental Curves," by A. W. Phillips.

In the sub-section of Chemistry the following papers were disposed of: One by Thad. M. Stevens on "Rapid and Automatic Filtration, with Description of Apparatus," and five by S. W. Johnson bearing the following titles: "On Aita's Method of Estimating Phosphoric Acid in Presence of Iron and Aluminum," "Apparatus for Fat Extraction," "Composition of Corn Fodder and Yield Per Acre," "Composition of the Sweet Potato," "On Thorpe's Method of Estimating Nitric Acid."

In section B but seven papers were read, and were as follows: "New specimens of Fossils from Canada," by J. W. Dawson; "On some new and remarkable coal plants from the lower coal measures of Ohio and their typical relations," by E. B. Andrews; "Existence of glacial action upon the summit of Mount Washington, N. H.," by C. H. Hitchcock; "On the Geology of the Southern Counties of New-York, and particularly of the Catskill Mountain Region," by James Hall; "on some of the Results of the Geological Survey of Ohio," by J. S. Newberry; "on an Ancient Pacation at Kelly's Island, Ohio," by Charles Whittlesey; "Leading Divisions in Recent Chitonidæ," by R. R. Carpenter.

Last night the members of the association were received by Mr. E. A. Brush, one of the oldest and wealthiest citizens of Detroit, and during the evening a diamond breastpin, worth $1,500, was stolen from a bureau drawer in his wife's bedroom which had been assigned to the ladies for toilet purposes. It is supposed that it was taken by some sneak thief who took advantage of the crowd to obtain admission to the house.

To-night the association is entertained by Gov. Bagley.

EXECUTIONS YESTERDAY.

WEBB HANGED IN KNOXVILLE, TENN.—HE PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE—PAINFUL SCENE AT THE SCAFFOLD.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 13.—John Webb, the murderer, was hanged to-day. He maintained wonderful nerve to the last, and when under the gallows continued to affirm his innocence. An immense crowd from the surrounding country, estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000, assembled to witness the execution.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 13.—A Knoxville, Tenn., special to-night to the *Banner* says: At an early hour crowds poured in from the country to witness the execution of Webb. The streets near the jail were thronged with an immense crowd, and it was with difficulty that the guards could prevent the crowd from breaking down the jail fence so eager were they to see. Webb partook heartily of breakfast, and called the attention of the guards to his new suit of black clothes taken him by his brother. At 11:30 A. M. the death warrant was read to him, when he asked to read it himself. After finishing, he raised his hand, and said, "Before God my execution is unjust," and kissed a crucifix he had given him by the priest. He also added that he forgave everybody, but that it was unjust to hang him—an innocent man. Before leaving the jail he told Ayers, by whom he was employed to do the deed, "Good by, old fellow, you will have to pray mighty hard for forgiveness of the murders you have caused if you want to get to heaven." The prisoner walked promptly with his wife accompanied by the Sheriff, his deputies and a priest. His wife was much affected while Webb was trying to console her. The procession moved to the gallows, about a mile, with the Sheriff's posse, fifty strong, an immense crowd following. Arriving there a circle was formed by two military companies and a posse. The wagon was driven immediately under the gallows, when at the prisoner's request the Sheriff called Webb and the State Counsel to bid adieu. He then briefly addressed the crowd saying: "The statement I made is true. I die an innocent man. They are killing me for nothing. I put my trust in God. I think I have been forgiven." He then requested the Sheriff to call others, Mr. Hoskins particularly, to whom he said: "I want to say to you it is a serious thing you have done. Kill a man if you want to, but don't swear his life away. He then denounced the whole party as having sworn lies. Amid the agonizing screams of his wife he mounted the rear seat of the wagon telling the people to look, and saying, "I'm the best piece of furniture you have seen in many a day." His wife was then led from the horrible scene. The black cap was then drawn over his face and the noose adjusted, when the wagon moved off, and at 1:20 o'clock he was swung in the air and pronounced lifeless in twenty minutes. When he was taken down he presented a natural appearance.

The *Evening Age* publishes a letter from Joseph Ayres to Webb, promising him a large reward to commit the deed. Webb also said that Richard Dowell, who committed suicide here two months ago, was the first to bring the proposal to him. This is five deaths from the crime. The crowd present was variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 people.

A NEGRO BOY MURDERER HUNG.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 13.—Thomas Withers, the negro boy murderer, was executed at Lynchburg to-day, for the murder of a girl. His neck was not broken and death was caused by strangulation. He succeeded three times in raising his feet to the edge of the trap, and drew himself up, but as often did the Sheriff push him off. He made a full confession, and did not seem to realize his position at all.

A MURDERER HANGED IN MONTANA.

HELENA, Montana Territory, Aug. 13.—Wright W. Wheatley, one of the murderers of France Warl, was hanged to-day, at 12:30 P. M. He died neither confessing his guilt nor pleading innocence.

FIERCE STRUGGLE WITH BURGLARS.

DAIRY ROBBERS IN THE CHENANGO VALLEY—A BRAVE HIRED MAN ATTACKED BY TWO—ONE OF THEM PROBABLY KILLED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPOSIT, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 13, 1875.

For two or three weeks past farmers throughout the Chenango Valley have lost large quantities of butter by the operations of burglars, who break into the cellars and remove tubs and firkins that are ready for market. Two burglars, while engaged in thus abstracting the products of James Chapel's dairy, near Chenango Forks, on Wednesday night, were discovered by a hired man named Pangborn, and in the struggle that ensued one of them, it is believed, was killed, although the other escaped, bearing his companion with him. Pangborn was awakened about midnight by a noise in the cellar, and, taking his lantern, opened the door at the bottom of the cellar stairs. The light revealed two men, who had rolled several tubs of butter to the steps leading out of the cellar, and were about ready to carry them up. Pangborn seized both burglars, and they grappled with him and bore him to the ground, one of them exclaiming "Kill the ——!" In the fall the light went out, and Pangborn's hand struck accidentally against a piece of flag stone lying in the cellar bottom. He seized this, and struck a blow with all his strength on the head of one of them. Pangborn says he felt the skull crush beneath the blow. The man at once released his hold on Pangborn's throat, and with a heavy groan rolled over on the floor of the cellar. The second burglar at once endeavored to get away from Pangborn, but the latter seized him and began shouting for help. In the struggle that followed, both men regained their feet. They fought about the cellar for ten minutes, dealing each other tremendous blows, until the burglar fell heavily under one of Pangborn's blows, and, as he did not stir, the hired man supposed he was stunned, and hastened up stairs and aroused his employer's family, who, strangely enough, had not heard anything. They proceeded to the cellar and were astounded to find that both burglars were gone. The overturned milk-pans and general disorder, the large pool of blood where the wounded burglar lay, and the bloody and bruised appearance of Pangborn bore witness to the severe struggle. Indications that the burglars had escaped to the heavy woods near by were discovered in the morning, but their hiding-place is yet unknown. Pangborn believes he killed the first burglar with the stone, and that the other carried off his body.

THE WONDERFUL "LIBERAL PARTY"—THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT IT.

From the New-York Herald, Aug. 13.

We do not think the complaint of the Liberal Republicans, that they have been "selfishly treated" by the Democrats, is fair. The nomination of Mr. Dorsheimer to be Lieutenant Governor, along with Gov. Tilden, was certainly giving to the Liberal Republican Party all that it deserved. The truth is, there has never been a Liberal Republican Party in New-York worthy of serious consideration. The issue upon which the leaders of that organization retired from the Republican Party was purely selfish. The first indication of difference was when in the distribution of Government patronage the Liberal Republicans were overlooked by the President. So long as President Grant was swayed by the counsels of one of the Senators from this State, and made appointments to satisfy his personal sense of party duty, there was no question of Liberal secession. As soon as the President changed his mind, and in doing so changed the personnel of several of the Federal offices, we had the formation of what grew to be a noisy, ambitious, but never a very successful organization. Therefore, if the Democrats have given the Liberal Republicans but little, it is because they deemed them of indifferent consequence. For the last two years the only value of the Liberal Party as an organization has been to dicker with the Republicans and Democrats for terms. There has not been a time since the defeat of Mr. Greeley for the Presidency when the "Liberals," as they call themselves, might not have been shoved over bodily either to the Democratic or Republican organization, if any effort had been made to secure their support. Some of the experienced members, like Dorsheimer, have gone off on their own account and have profited by the change. But in the questions that are to be decided in the next campaign there will be no room for a Liberal Republican organization. It might as well be eliminated from our politics.

From the Evening Post.

Who are meant by the Liberals? If the name describes only the small but rather noisy company of politicians who employ it, certainly effort for their capture would be wasted. They have their committees, local and State, and as recently as last year they held a State Convention; but those proceedings only serve to show their weakness. As a party the Liberal Republicans have had no strength since the failure of the reform movement at Cincinnati. With the assistance of the Democrats they made no impression whatever upon the country. After the disastrous defeat of the Greeley-Democratic combination there should have been no attempt to preserve even the framework of an organization. The politicians who have kept the skeleton before the public, rattling it about from committee to convention and from convention back to committee, have done so solely that they might by the occasional apparition frighten one or the other party into making terms with them. They succeeded for a time with the Democrats, and the price they secured at the last election has been regarded as extravagant. But the Democrats seem to have had enough of it, and it is probable that the Liberal politicians will dispose of their skeleton to the Republicans. It is scarcely worth buying, either for its voting capacity or as a curiosity.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Joseph Texido, at Bedelltown, Oyster Bay Township, Long Island, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is probably $6,000. The cause of the fire is unknown, but there are some suspicious circumstances.

The residence of William P. Milburn, at Freeport, Ill., was burned yesterday morning. Mr. Milburn escaped narrowly, but his wife perished in the flames. The loss on the house was $12,000, and the insurance $3,000.

The two-story frame house, No. 29 Columbia street, Brooklyn, was damaged $1,500 by fire yesterday morning. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

The Tomlinson steam-mill at Robin's Station, six miles from Georgetown, Del., was burned Thursday night. The loss is $16,000; no insurance.

THE CROPS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 13.—The *Inter-Ocean* to-morrow morning will contain advices from more than 150 points in the North-west, showing that in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Ohio, and Dakota, the wheat crop of 1875 will be in the aggregate sixty-five per cent., oats seventy-nine per cent., and corn ninety-one per cent. of an average crop. The *Times* specials from the North-west where storms have done the greatest amount of damage show that the first reports were considerably exaggerated, and that though the yield of the crops will not be great, it will be at least half of an average in the worst injured sections.

THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 13.—It is settled that President Grant and some members of his Cabinet will arrive in Bristol next Tuesday morning. The town authorities will escort him through the place to the residence of Gen. Burnside, where the President will receive his friends from 12 to 2 P. M.

FATAL RESULT OF AN EXPLOSION.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The two children burned by the kerosene explosion at Mayville yesterday, are both dead.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

RESULTS OF REPUBLICAN RULE.

OVER TWENTY-ONE MILLIONS DEBT LEFT BY THE DEMOCRATS REDUCED TO $600,000 BY REPUBLICANS—DEMOCRATIC INROADS ON THE SINKING FUNDS REPAIRED—REDUCTION OF TAXES.

The following satisfactory exhibit of the administration by Controller Hopkins of the finances of the State since 1872, when the Democrats went out of office, leaving the State loaded with debt, appears in the Albany *Evening Journal* of last night:

Some time ago we asked the Controller of the State to give us a precise and official statement of the exact present condition of the State finances, embracing the status of the public debt and the Sinking Funds, and the probable requirements of the next year. He complied with our request, and we have had in our possession for some days the conclusive evidences of such a faithful and sagacious management and such a marvelous improvement of finances as we undertake to say is unparalleled in the whole history of the State. We now invite the attention of the people to the facts.

The direction of the State finances came into Republican hands Jan. 1, 1872, when a Republican administration was installed, with Controller Hopkins in charge of the State funds. Mr. Hopkins has been Controller from that day to this; the Legislatures have all been Republican, except last year's Assembly; and Gov. Dix was for two years of the time at the head of the Executive department. In the following statement we exclude the canal debt, which belongs to an entirely different branch of administration, and which has been funded for eighteen years, upon the theory that it could thus be extinguished from the canal revenues without any taxation. The statement covers all of the finances but the canal debt.

The amount of the bounty debt, Jan. 1, 1872, when Democratic Administration went out and Republican Administration came in, was $21,144,000. To meet this there should have been in the sinking fund about $5,000,000. But the Democratic Administration wrongfully and unlawfully diverted about $4,000,000 of this sum which had been sacredly set apart to apply on the debt and consumed it in extravagant and profligate expenditure—thus producing a deficiency of that amount. The amount of securities in the Sinking Fund at that time was only $883,244 09. The state of the debt Jan. 1, 1872, was, therefore, as follows:

STATE OF THE DEBT JAN. 1, 1872.

Amount of debt Jan. 1, 1872	$21,144,000 00
Securities in Sinking Fund	883,244 0
Balance	$20,260,755 91

This gives the actual amount of debt unprovided for Jan. 1, 1872. Since that time $6,051,500 of the Bounty Debt bonds have been bought in and absolutely canceled. Deducting that from the amount of debt outstanding Jan. 1, 1872, shows the amount outstanding at the present time as follows:

Debt outstanding Jan. 1, 1872	$21,144,000
Amount absolutely canceled	6,051,500
Debt outstanding Aug. 6, 1875	$15,092,500

Meanwhile, at the same time that so much of the Bounty Debt has been actually canceled, the sinking funds which were depleted under Democratic Administration have since been made good, and now embrace State and United States securities which are at a premium of eighteen to twenty per cent., but which, even at their par value, amount to $8,885,444 09. So that the state of the debt at the present time is as follows:

STATE OF THE DEBT AUG. 6, 1875.

Amount of debt Aug. 6, 1875	$15,092,500 00
Securities now in sinking fund at par value	8,885,444 09
Balance of debt above securities	$6,207,055 91

This shows a reduction of debt since Jan. 1, 1872, as follows:

REDUCTION OF DEBT.

Balance of debt deducting securities, Jan. 1, 1872	$20,260,755 91
Balance of debt deducting securities, at par, Aug. 6, 1875	6,207,055 91
Reduction	$14,053,600 00

But this is not all. The bounty debt is due April 7, 1877. The balance to-day, as we have seen, is $6,207,055 91. To meet this amount there is now in the Treasury not invested $550,000. There are also the proceeds of the tax of two mills for 1875, imposed but not yet collected, which will be $4,700,000. There is further the interest due the State on the investments of the sinking fund up to April 7, 1877, which will amount to $1,050,000. And there is also the premium on these securities of the sinking fund which is now eighteen per cent., but which, to allow for any possible contingencies, we count at only fourteen per cent., and which at that low figure will produce $1,150,000. Against all this the only charge will be the balance of the debt as given above, $6,207,055 91, and the interest on the outstanding debt up to the time it is due, April 7, 1877, which will be $1,848,831 55. The account then stands thus:

MEANS PROVIDED TO PAY BALANCE OF DEBT.

In Treasury, not invested	$550,000 00
Proceeds of two mill tax for 1875	4,700,000 00
Premium on $8,845,444 09 of securities at 14 per cent	1,150,000 00
Interest on investments to April 7, 1877	1,050,000 00
Total means provided	$7,450,000 00
Balance of debt, Aug. 6, 1875	$6,207,055 91
Interest on debt to April 7, 1877	1,848,831 25
Total charges	$8,055,887 16
Total means provided	7,450,000 00
Balance unprovided for	$605,887 16

To complete the statement we append a full list of the securities held by the Controller for the sinking fund:

SECURITIES HELD BY THE CONTROLLER IN TRUST FOR THE BOUNTY DEBT SINKING FUND, AUG. 6, 1875.

State Stocks.	
6 per cent., redeemable Jan. 1, 1883	$256,300 00
6 per cent., redeemable July 1, 1891	1,686,900 00
6 per cent., redeemable Oct. 1, 1892	2,000,000 00
6 per cent., redeemable July 1, 1878	35,000 00
5 per cent., redeemable at pleasure	516,744 09
United States Stocks.	
6 per cent. redeemable after July 1, 1872	11,000 00
6 per cent., redeemable after July 1, 1881	2,040,500 00
6 per cent., redeemable after July 1, 1881, (currency)	250,000 00
5 per cent., redeemable after July 1, 1881	2,000,000 00
Westchester County Bonds.	
7 per cent., redeemable from May 1, 1876, to May 1, 1883	89,000 00
Total	$8,885,444 09

Let us now recapitulate and condense in tabular form the above results:

COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

Amount of debt, exclusive of securities, Jan. 1, 1872	$20,260,755 91
Amount of debt, exclusive of securities, Aug. 6, 1875	6,207,055 91
Reduction of debt	14,053,700 00
Amount of securities in Sinking fund	8,885,444 09
Whole amount now unprovided for	605,887 16

It thus appears that, whereas the debt unprovided for Jan. 1, 1872, was $20,260,755 91, the amount now unprvided for, after three years and a half of Republican administration, is only $605,887 16. To meet this it will be necessary to impose a tax of only one-fourth or one-third of a mill for the next fiscal year, which will entirely relieve the State from all general indebtedness. It should be added that on the General Fund Debt $900,000 have been paid this year in coin, leaving a balance of $3,088,000, for which the means are already fully provided. The State is thus practically relieved of its great burden of debt, and the tax for the next year, owing exclusively to the results of Republican administration as we have incontestably demonstrated may be and will be reduced nearly one-half. It would be reduced quite one-half if it were not for the canal deficiency, growing partially out of Gov. Tilden's canal policy. Exclusive of that the tax which is this year six mills, need not next year be more than two mills—and no thanks to Gov. Tilden for it, as it would be precisely the same if he had never been born. This reduction is due wholly to Republican administration.

The exhibit is as unparalleled in State history as it is splendid in its character, and reflects credit upon all who have borne a part in the good work, and especially upon Controller Hopkins, whose unflinching guardianship of the Sinking Funds, and whose honest, faithful and wise management of the State's financial interests have done so much toward this magnificent result. In the light of these facts the people of the State can understand, better than even before, the great obligations they are under to that true and able officer who, in this matter, as in every other, has never swerved from the strict line of his duty. We are the more free to say this because it cannot even be tortured into the misconstruction of being designed to serve any personal end, since Controller Hopkins, as we understand it, is not a candidate for renomination. But it is a matter of justice to give him the credit which is his due, and it is a matter of justice to the people, in view of current misrepresentations, to give them the facts.

ESCAPE FROM A REFORM SCHOOL.

FORTY BOYS BREAK OUT OF THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY AT FORDHAM—SEVENTEEN ARE RECAPTURED.

Information was received at Police Headquarters last evening from the Thirty-third Precinct, which includes Fordham, Westchester County, that forty boys had escaped from the Roman Catholic Protectory, and that seventeen had been recaptured, while the others were still at large. Inspector Speight, who was on duty at head-quarters, telegraphed for further particulars, but without success, as word was sent back that nothing more could be ascertained. Inspector Speight said there was nothing singular in the affair except the large number who broke away at the same time, as the boys are constantly escaping from the institution, but generally singly, and rarely more than two or three together. They are committed to the Protectory by their parents for reformation, and, feeling the place to be a kind of prison, they escape whenever an opportunity is presented. As the guard is necessarily not very numerous or efficient, this is quite frequent, and the wonder is that they have not long ago marched away in a body.

THE S. A. CASTLE & CO. FAILURE.

Mr. Carlos Bardwell makes the following statement relative to the failure of S. A. Castle & Co., with which his name has been connected: "The firm of Bardwell, Castle & Co. was dissolved two and a half years ago, since which I have had no interest in the firm of S. A. Castle & Co. The Arms & Bardwell Manufacturing Company is an incorporated joint stock company, with which I have had no official connection, nor owned any of the stock for two years past. The Anchor, Tape and Webbing Company would not now be embarrassed had S. A. Castle & Co. been able to meet their engagements."

MARY POMEROY'S MONUMENT.

The monument to be erected to the memory of Mary E. Pomeroy, who was said to be the victim of Rev. John S. Glendenning, is to be put in place to-day, in the old Bergen Square Churchyard, in Jersey City. It was procured by means of subscriptions raised among the friends of the deceased, who were spurred on to the effort by Glendenning's statement that before a year had passed away she would be forgotten by everybody. Some religious ceremonies will be performed on the occasion by Rev. Charles Parker, of the Hoboken Reformed Church. The monument is a plain marble shaft, seven feet ten inches high, and bears the following inscription.

MARY E. POMEROY,
Died August 18, 1874,
Aged twenty-six years.
Dedicated to her memory by her friends.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.

We are able to announce that Mr. Sheridan Shook has secured Mrs. Conway's Brooklyn Theatre for one year, and that he will open it in the Fall with a strong company.

AN INSOLVENT FIRM ABSCOND.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 13.—It is said to-night that Cuttle & Bardley, doing business in this city under the name of the New-York Tea Company, and who failed on Wednesday with liabilities to the extent of $50,000, about equally divided among New-York and Baltimore merchants, were passengers on a steamer from New-York to Europe yesterday. The committee of creditors, who have investigated the affairs of the firm, charge that they have been carrying on for some time a well-planned system of swindling.

A MURDERER LYNCHED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 13.—A special dispatch to the *Banner* from Murfreesboro last night says Jesse Woodson, the alleged murderer of Mrs. Jarratt, was taken out of jail about 9:30 o'clock last night by a party of mounted men undisguised. They numbered between seventy-five and one hundred, and went out on the Salem Turnpike. It is supposed Woodson was hanged on the fatal tree where two others were hanged several years ago. Woodson was arrested for the murder of Mrs. Jarratt on strong circumstantial evidence, on the 12th of May; was taken to Nashville and imprisoned, as there were strong threats of lynching him at Murfreesboro, and was yesterday taken back to Murfreesboro for trial.

LATER.—The report of the hanging of Jesse Woodson by a mob at Murfreesboro is confirmed. The body was found this morning hanging to a tree about a mile and a half from the town, riddled with bullets.

CENTENNIAL AGENTS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 13.—The Centennial Commission has refused to accredit agents to foreign Governments in connection with the International Exhibition. Reports that official agents have been sent to Siam and elsewhere are without foundation.

PARDONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Gov. Tilden has pardoned Lester Brotherton, convicted of incest in Cayuga County. He has also commuted the sentence of Theodore Tyner, sentenced April 12, 1873, in the County of Erie, to five years' imprisonment in Auburn Prison for forgery, to three years.

AN INSURANCE COMPANY EXCLUDED FROM THE STATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Superintendent Chapman, of the Insurance Department, to-day canceled the certificate of authority of the Teutonic Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, to do business in this State.

THE CHARLES ROSS STORY DENIED.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The Chief of Police of this city denies the truth of the story published in the Jersey City *Argus* to the effect that Charles Ross has been found, and is now at his home in Germantown.

A BURGLAR-PROOF VAULT.

The vault just completed for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark is one of the strongest in the country. It is built of iron, steel, and Franklinite, a combination which, it is believed, affords the greatest protection against the tools and new methods of attack of the scientific burglar. Of the two doors, the outer one is three and a half inches thick, and the inner one three inches. The locking arrangements of these doors are wonders of mechanism, each one having twelve large bolts operated with one handle, which throws them out on all sides simultaneously. This fine vault weighs eighty tons, and was built by Messrs. Herring & Co., the safe manufacturers of New-York.—*Evening Post, Aug. 10.*

The Best Family Newspaper.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES
HAS THE BEST ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE MOST CHARMING STORIES,
THE MOST INTERESTING SELECTIONS,
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF LOCAL NEWS,
AND THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF TO-MORROW.

Treating the Wrong Disease.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with trouble of the breast, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present, alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder; and while they are thus only able perhaps to palliate for a time, they are ignorant of the cause, and encourage their practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patients are no better in the end, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made, and which a proper medicine directed to the cause would have entirely removed, thereby instituting health and comfort instead of prolonged misery.

From Miss Lorinda E. St. Clair, Shade, Athens County, Ohio.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Your Favorite Prescription is working almost like a miracle on me. I am better already than I have been for over two years.

From Ella A. Schafer, Zanesville, Ind.

DR. PIERCE: I received the medicine you sent me and began using it immediately. As a result of the treatment I feel better than I have for three years.

From Mrs. John F. Hamlin, Odell, Ill.

DR. PIERCE: The Favorite Prescription has done me good, which I am very thankful for.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION is sold by dealers in medicines.

Do Justice to Nature.

It is ingratitude to nature not to preserve and keep in splendid order a good set of teeth. Nothing can be easier. All that is needed is to brush them briskly night and morning with purifying SOZODONT. It will make the mouth a perfumed palace.

Cancer

Removed without pain, caustic, or the knife, by Dr. McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th st.

Everdell, Principal Office, 302 Broadway. Wedding and Visiting Cards, Engraving, Printing of every description. Established 1840.

Boils.—These torments of Job are speedily cured by the PERUVIAN SYRUP, (a protoxide of iron.)

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Are used at the West Point Academy.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

BENSON—PEEK.—At Catskill, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 12, by Rev. George Chadwell, Mr. ZACHARY T. BENSON, of New-York, to Miss EMILY PEEK, of West Farms. No cards.

GOODWILLIE—FRAZER.—Aug. 5, at the residence of Enoch Paige, Esq., No. 387 Columbus av., Boston, by Rev. George F. Pentecost, Dr. JAMES GOODWILLIE, of New-York, to AUGUSTA S. FRAZER. No cards.

HAULENBEEK—BEATTY.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, Norwalk, Conn., ELLA BEATTY to JOHN H. S. HAULENBEEK, Rev. Dr. Childs, of Hartford, officiating.

STETSON—CHURCHWELL.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, by Rev. Dr. T. W. Chambers, LA FOREST STETSON to Miss FLORENCE A. CHURCHWELL, all of this City.

DIED.

BARTON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 11, SAMUEL K. BARTON, in the 80th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral (from the Church of the Holy Martyrs, on Forsyth st., near Canal) on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BLEECKER.—On the 12th inst., at the residence of his brother, George M. Bleecker, Coeymans, WILLIAM E. BLEECKER, of Brooklyn, formerly of Albany, N. Y.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, Albany.

BOWLY.—In this City on Friday, Aug. 13, GEORGE H. BOWLY formerly of Baltimore, Md.

Funeral from his late residence on Sunday, Aug. 15, at 1 o'clock.

COOKE.—On the 12th inst. at his late residence, No. 314 West 15th st., EDWARD G. COOKE, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av., this Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

DODGE.—On Thursday, Aug. 12, 1875, SEWELL A., only son of Jacob L. Dodge, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his father, Jacob L. Dodge, and his father-in-law, William S. Doan, and the members of City Lodge, No. 408, F. and A. M., with the employes of the New-York Post Office, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th st., on Sunday, 15th inst., at 1 P. M.

BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of City Lodge on Sunday, Aug. 15, at 12 M., sharp, at Ionic Rooms, Masonic Temple, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late and honored Brother, SEWELL A. DODGE.

By order. ALEXANDER MACK, Master.

JAMES B. YOUELL, Secretary.

FIELD.—At Orange, N. J., Aug. 12, of cholera infantum, EDWARD PULLMAN, youngest child of Albert O. and Eva Swan Field, aged 11 months.

Funeral at the house, Evergreen Place, Brick Church Station, Saturday, 14th, at 3:30 P. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 2:30 P. M.

GRAY.—At Newport, R. I., at 1 P. M., 13th inst. GEORGE GRISWOLD GRAY.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HELIKER.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 13, TABITHA ANN, widow of Capt. Edward Heliker, aged 65 years 5 months and 11 days.

Funeral services will be held at the Trinity Methodist Church, West Brighton, Staten Island, Sunday, Aug. 15, at 2:30 P. M. North Shore Staten Island boat leaves foot of Whitehall st. at 1:30 P. M.

HERBERT.—At Whitehall, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 12, of consumption, in the 57th year of her age, CORNELIA, wife of George H. Herbert, of Albany, N. Y.

HOUGHTON.—Suddenly at Monmouth Beach, N. J., ROBERT SCRIVEN, youngest son of M. H. and Sarah Seymour Houghton, aged 15 months.

The remains were taken to Piermont, N. Y., for interment.

KNAPP.—ELIZABETH W., wife of Frank H. Knapp, on Thursday, 12th inst.

Funeral services at No. 79 Morton st., New York, on Sunday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock.

KEELER.—At Danbury, Conn., Aug. 12, LYMAN KEELER, aged 74 years.

Funeral Monday, 2 P. M.

LAWRENCE.—At her residence, No. 130 Madison av., on Thursday evening, Aug. 12, HARRIET, daughter of the late Joseph Lawrence.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, on Saturday afternoon, 14th inst. at 3 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—On Friday, Aug. 13, at New-Rochelle, N. Y., of pneumonia, SAMUEL F. LOCKWOOD, in the 38th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 12, ELIZA, wife of Isaac L. V. Lewis and daughter of the late John W. Manly.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 404 Vanderbilt av., at 2 o'clock Sunday, Aug. 15.

MANVEL.—At Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 11, 1875, CYRUS MANVEL, aged 73.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 11 o'clock A. M. Train from Forty-second Street Depot at 9 o'clock. Remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

McAULIFFE.—DANIEL McAULIFFE, a native of Drumchollogher, County Limerick, at his residence, No. 74 Bowery, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

A solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul in the Church of the Transfiguration, on Saturday, at 9:30 A. M. The funeral will take place on Sunday, from his late residence, No. 74 Bowery, at 1 o'clock P. M. The stores of E. Burke & Sisters, on Bowery and Eighth av., will be closed on Friday and Saturday, in consequence of the death of the above member of their family.

MUMFORD.—At Paris, France, on the 25th day of July, 1875, GEORGE HART MUMFORD, late Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, New-York, in the 34th year of his age.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Rochester, N. Y., at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, Aug. 17. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

PRESTON.—At Stockport, Penn., on the morning of the 8th inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. HENRIETTA M., relict of the late Hon. Paul S. Preston, of Stockport, Wayne County, Penn.

London *Times*, Chicago *Tribune*, New-Orleans, California, and Philadelphia papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Astoria, Long Island, on Thursday, Aug. 12, ANN E. G., only child of Andrew J. and Sarah E. Smith, grand-daughter of George W. Rockwell.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Franklin st., near Washington, on Sunday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock.

THOMAS.—On Wednesday, 11th inst., at his residence, in East Orange, N. J., after a short illness, LEWIS S. THOMAS, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at the residence, Park street, near Washington, on Saturday, 14th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., on arrival of 3 o'clock P. M. train, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, from New-York. Carriages in waiting at depot, Orange.

TYERS.—At Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., 13th inst., WALTER DE WINT, infant son of Richard R. and Sarah L. Tyers.

Funeral from parents' residence on Saturday, the 14th, at 12 o'clock.

UPJOHN.—At Garrisons, Thursday, Aug. 12, FANNY BEACH, infant daughter of Richard M. and Emma D. Upjohn, aged 11 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 84 Woodhull st., South Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 15, at 2 P. M.

VALENTINE.—At Glen Cove, Aug. 13, JAMES TOWNSEND, only son of George F. and Julia M. Valentine, aged 13 months 26 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Dr. James C. Townsend, on Saturday, Aug. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 10 A. M.

WICKSTEAD.—On Thursday, 12th inst., at Northport, Long Island, MABEL, only child of Frank and Maggie Wickstead, aged 2 years 2 months and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 264 Grand av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 15th inst., at 3 P. M.

WRIGHT.—Aug. 11, at West Avon, Conn., ALBERT HUBBELL WRIGHT, son of A. H. and Louise Wright, aged 19 years 1 month and 16 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, corner of Howard av. and Monroe st., Brooklyn, to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOU HAVE A SUFFERING CHILD, DO not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain and cures dysentery and diarrhea. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

MOTHERS, DURING YOUR CHILD'S second Summer you will find MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP an invaluable friend. It cures dysentery and diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. In almost every instance, where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Soothing Syrup has been administered. Do not fail to procure it.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New York. N. B.—See his trade-mark, "Asahel, Made of God," on all packages.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE HERZEGOVINA.

THE INSURRECTION AND ITS EPISODES—A DIFFICULT WAR—SOME TOPOGRAPHICAL ITEMS.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal on July 28: "It is impossible to judge of the encounters in the Herzegovina as reported by telegram from a military point of view, till it can be ascertained whether they have any connection with each other. Should this not be the case, then the skirmishes are only encounters between the Turkish garrisons, reinforced by the Mohammedans living in the little towns, and single bodies of the insurgents; but should there have been any connection between the three skirmishes, it is a proof that the insurgents have been driven to the Austrian frontier by the troops that are hastening from Roumelia. Nevesinje, where the first and most serious conflict took place, on the 23d, is a village in the centre of the table-land of the same name, about forty-five miles from the Austrian frontier town, Metkovich. Dabra, where a battle was also fought on the 23d, is likewise a small village in a plateau. The latter is stony, in Winter even marshy, very thinly inhabited, and is seventeen miles distant from Nevesinje, eight from the little Turkish town of Stolatz, which is provided with a citadel, and thirty-seven from Metkovich. Near Stolatz, in the centre of the line from Dabra to Metkovich, lies Bieglovich. From this place four companies of Turkish troops (at the most 250 men) are said to have tried to surround the insurgents. Gaba Gabella is situated on the right bank of the Narenta, about six miles from Metkovich. That the Turks have burned down Goritza, a village near there, as was reported, I should doubt, for there is such a great scarcity of wood in that part of the country that all the houses and huts are built of stone, even the roofs being made of stone slabs, and there is not a chip to be found in any of the houses.

War is carried on under far greater difficulties in the Herzegovina than in any other country in Europe. Although the mountains, both of Bosnia and of the Herzegovina are spurs of the Dinarian Alps, yet their character in both provinces is essentially different. The mountains in Bosnia are formed in ridges, those in the Herzegovina in hollows, or in "Karst" form. A peculiarity of these Karst Mountains—which once formed the bed of the sea, and are composed of petrified marine animals—is the extreme steepness of all their declivities, and the want of wood and water. The rivers, by their powerful abrasion, have worn for themselves deep beds in the rocks, having perpendicular banks of immense height, sometimes more than 3,000 feet, while many rivers disappear suddenly in the abysses at the foot of the mountains. Most plateaus are watered exclusively by such gully rivers. The brooks, and many small rivers, dry up so entirely in Summer that not a drop of water can be seen. The consequence is that large bodies of troops can be assembled only at certain points, and those often strategetically unfavorable; that the direction and extent of their marches must depend entirely on those places where man and beast can find water. The latter is transported on pack-horses in leather bags, and in time of war a bloody conflict takes place at every spring. To this is added the want of roads. The so-called bridle-paths are indescribably toilsome; down hill the rider must always dismount and lead his horse, for the descents are almost perpendicular. The paths rise in countless short turns up and down slopes from thirty to forty degrees. They do not follow the direction of the ground, but take the shortest way between the two places. In the Karst Mountains are often found round slopes, three to six inches deep, which are formed by each horse planting his foot in the deep dent of his predecessor's hoof, in order to find a firm footing in the smooth stone. The wayside cisterns are probably dry at present. The staff of the third "Ordu," (or Turkish army corps,) garrisoned in Roumelia, Bosnia, and the Herzegovina, is in Monastir. As the Turks fear a rising in Bosnia, in addition to their mistrust of the Servian Cabinet, the few troops at their disposal have been collected on the Servian frontier. They could, therefore, send reinforcements to the scene of revolt only from Monastir, that is, from an immense distance. And as the whole Ordu, according to reliable reports, consists of but 55,000 men, only small detachments could be marched to the Herzegovina. As far as Sjenica, in Rascia, the troops could avail themselves of the tolerable road leading from Monastir to Serajewo, but from Sjenica, in order to reach the scene of insurrection, they would be obliged to pass numerous defiles and to climb many "planinas" (mountain chains) by narrow paths, in which, at the most, two men could march abreast, and where some dozen sharpshooters, concealed behind the rocks, could cut down whole regiments. Within the Pashalik of Novibazar many Arnauts live, among whom revolutionary agitators have been busy of late; nor are the Rajahs there free from revolutionary tendencies (Rajah, an Arabic word, signifies literally "flocks," and designates farmers and day laborers, Christians, Jews, or Gypsies, for the Turks, if they are not large landed proprietors, prefer rather to be mechanics and shop-keepers than agriculturists.) The Turkish territory there forms a narrow strip between Servia and Montenegro, so that if the insurgents had reflected in the least they might have cut off the Turkish troops in the defiles, or while climbing the mountains, and then have called on their brethren of Servia and Montenegro for assistance. Whole divisions of the Turkish army would have found their Thermopylæ there. But after the troops had once entered the Herzegovina and reached the plateau of Nevesinje their success would be almost a question of weeks only.

The plateau of Nevesinje is the largest in the Herzegovina—more than twenty-eight miles long and three to five broad—and lies 1,800 feet above the sea; it is watered by the Zalomska Rjecka (rjecka means river) and its affluent. To the west of the plain, at the foot of the beautifully wooded Bukovica Planina, the river suddenly disappears. On all sides of the plateau rise steep mountains; some of them, situated to the west, present a magnificent aspect. The plateau is fertile and proportionately densely inhabited. The population consists of 1,500 families, exclusively Christians and Agas, the latter inhabiting the partly-ruined citadel of the little town, or its isolated "kulas," (towers.) A stone bridge crosses the river. Over the saddle between the Bjelastica and Baba Planina, the plateau Gatzko can be easily reached. The latter is the collective appellation of all the small villages in the plain. Immediately adjoining, to the east, is another plateau, Biela Dolina, 2,500 feet above the sea. This is watered by the Musica River, which is bridged over at Metokia, and falls into an abyss at the foot of the Bjelastica Mountain. This latter is but a short distance from the valley of the Czernica that loses itself beneath the Baba Planina. To the south of these two adjoining planinas are two other table-lands, one of which is Dabra, where the battle took place on Friday. The two southern plateaus are only sparingly watered. The abnormal weather of the present Summer renders it impossible to judge of the temperature or supply of water there, except *de visu*. Generally the heat in the valleys is suffocating, but on the plateaus moderate. The Zalomska has little water in Summer, its affluent, the Moreski Potok, dries up completely, while the Musica is full at all seasons. At all events, these various plateaus contain so much water that a small army can march from them to the town of Bilek, which forms the basis of all military operations against Montenegro, because the sources of the Trebinchitz River, also an intermittent one, well up out of the ground near this town.

PULMONARY GYMNASTICS IN CONSUMPTION.

Galignani's Messenger has the following: Under this title, (in French,) Dr. Burq has published one of the most curious dissertations we ever remember having seen, and which, we think, contains advice which may be useful to such of our readers as are affected with weakness in the chest. He begins with stating the question fairly: "Are declamation, singing, and, above all, wind instruments, dangerous exercises for persons of weak or delicate constitution, and more or less predisposed by birth to serious diseases of the respiratory organs?" Most physicians, he observes will answer in the affirmative; he takes the contrary ground, supported by what we deem startling evidence. Dr. Burq, it may be remembered, was the first who proposed copper as a specific in cholera, on the ground that workmen constantly handling that metal had traversed the epidemic of 1849 with impunity. In order to establish this fact he had visited a variety of large workshops, and among others those of manufacturers of wind-instruments. On one of these occasions M. Sax gave him the following information, which we here repeat almost word for word: "Besides choleraic immunity, our workmen enjoy another—they are free from consumption. Many philanthropists, on seeing our young military musicians wield the enormous instruments we make, have sorrowed over the few years those poor fellows would have to live. Well, they are mistaken. All men who make it their profession to try the wind-instruments made at the various factories before sending them off for sale, all, without exception to my knowledge, are free from pulmonary affections. I have known many such who on entering upon this profession were very delicate, and who, though their duty obliged them to blow for hours together, enjoyed perfect health after a certain time. I am myself an instance of this; my mother died of consumption, eight children of her's fell victims to the same disease, and only three of us survive! and we all three play on wind-instruments. The day is not far distant, perhaps, when physicians will have recourse to our dreaded art in order to conquer pulmonary diseases." Dr. Burq's pamphlet is too important for us to rest content with a single article on this interesting subject.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Aug. 13, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, Steele & Carter sold one lot, 25 x 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, north side, 350 feet east of Third avenue, for $4,000, to Charlotte A. Banks, plaintiff. The sale by the same firm of four lots on Seventh avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, was adjourned sine die.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. A. Dayton, Esq., Referee, of a house, and lot 26 by 112.10, on Eighth street, north side, 146 feet west of Second avenue.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Boyd, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 100.8 by 150, on Fourth avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-first street. Also a similar sale, same Referee, of one plot, 126.3 by 152.3 by 197.9, on East Ninetieth street, 60 feet west of Third avenue.

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Fulton st., s. s., about 50 ft. e. of West st., 20x68x20x72; Mary Schumann to John H. Meyer	$5,251
Same property; Gustav Schumann, (guardian,) to same, (all right of infants)	9,249
Hamilton st., n. s., (No. 5,) 16.4x51.5; Eliza Titus to Thomas Bishop	4,000
Mulberry st., (No. 134,) 25x100; Alexander H. Wallis, Referee, to John McConaughty	nom.
Samuel st., corner of Chestnut st., 118.6x100; Henrietta V. Wheeler, (guardian,) to Samuel M. Purdy, (all right)	1,500
Same property; Henrietta V. Wheeler to same; (release of dower)	334
75th st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2; Sidney De Kay, Referee, to Caroline Stern	11,600
130th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 12th av., 25x99.11; Edward H. Scheil to Agnes, wife of Philip Divira, (foreclosure)	3,300
Brennan av., n. w. s., 75 ft. n. e. of Union st., 25x100; Anastasia Kennedy to John and Margaret Hennessy	600
Lexington av., w. s., 65.8 ft. s. of 29th st., 16.3x81; Inez H., wife of Seth Adams, to Flora M., wife of Diedric Van Aken, natural love and affection	nom.
Railroad av., e. corner of 4th st., runs n. e. on 4th st., 284 ft., thence n. e. 95 ft., thence s. e. 8 ft., thence n. e. 71 ft., thence n. w. 246 ft. to Railroad av., thence s. w. on av. 174.5 ft. to beginning; Union av., s. e. corner of Wall st., 225x350, extending to Prospect av.; Union av., s. w. corner of Wall st., 240x300; 120th st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of 4th av., (oriz.,) runs w. 260 ft. to New av., thence n. e. on av. 100.10 ft., thence e. 245 ft., thence s. 102 ft.; Edgar Williams to Angelo B. Casey, (sub. morts. $45,000)	nom.
Tiebout av., e. s., part lot 86 on map of south part of farm of P. Valentine, Fordham, 50x201; also rear lot adjoining, 50x86.4; Samuel Loyon to Denizen & Abraham Filipowski	4,325
Washington av., subdivision 2 of lot 67 on Findlay's map of Morrisania, 145.2x150, (½ acre;) James A. Hardwick, Executor, to Horatio D. Wiswell	10,000
1st av., w. s., (No. 15,) 16.8x75; Charles D. Stephan to Charles Hahn	12,000
Same property; Charles Hahn to Catharine, wife of Charles P. Stephan	12,500
4th av., n. w. corner 111th st., 100.11x155; Edwin Dobbs to Edgar Williams, 1-5 part, (sub. 1-5 part of mortgage, $7,600)	nom.
4th av., n. w. corner 111th st., 155x100.11; Edgar Williams to Edwin B. Hale; one-fifth part (sub. 1-5 part of mortgage $7,600)	nom.
Lots Nos. 117, 118, and 119 on map of Springhurst, West Farms; Edward T. Young to J. H. Hanley (correction)	nom.
Lots Nos. 91, 93, 94, 95, and 121 on map of Springhurst, West Farms; Edward T. Young to George W. Stevens (correction)	nom.
Lot No. 59 on map of Springhurst, West Farms; Edward T. Young to Michael McCullough (correction)	nom.
Lots Nos. 132 and 133 on map of Springhurst, West Farms; Corinne, wife Edward T. Young, to Simon Murphy (correction)	nom.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JORDAN MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William M. Hoes, Counselor at Law, room No. 17, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of November next. Dated New-York, the sixth day of May, 1875.
MYNDERT VAN BUREN, Executor.
my8-1aw6m8* RUTH ANN WALLACE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. F. BUCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, at the office of Platt & Gerard, No. 45 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the twenty fourth day of February, 1875.
JAMES W. GERARD,
JAMES THOMSON, } Executors.
f27-1aw6m8 JAMES N. PLATT,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA D. K. DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next. Dated New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.
THEODORE GENTIL,
Administrator with the will annexed.
By ADRIAN ISELIN,
f20-1aw6mS. his attorney in fact.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA AUGUSTA GENTIL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the twentieth day of February, 1875.
THEODORE GENTIL, Executor.
By ADRIAN ISELIN, his attorney in fact.
f20-1aw6mS*

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising linen and Summer woolen horse sheets, lap dusters, fly nets, saddles and bridles, bits, stirrups, whips, and spurs. Also a large stock of horse blankets and carriage robes in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent horse clippers.

HARNESS BUYERS CAN SAVE MONEY by dealing direct with the manufacturer; a large stock of hand-made harness at very low prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

GOOD PASTURE FOR HORSES.—INQUIRE of THOMAS DUNCAN, Shore road, Astoria, Long Island, on the farm of Mrs. Woolsey.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO ENGLISH girls, together or separate; one is a first-class cook in every branch; is also an excellent baker and pastry; the other is a first-class chamber-maid and waitress; have the best references; City and country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR HOUSE-WORK.—By a very capable Scotch woman with good reference; is not afraid of work; City or country; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A FRENCH girl who is a very competent laundress and a good plain cook; would take the place of a laundress; has satisfactory reference both for cooking and laundry work. Call at Jacquin's Office, No. 602 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, for City or country; is used to all kinds of housework; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL IN A private family as first-class cook; the best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 657 Lexington av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; YOUNG, ACtive, neat girl, with good references; will go to City or country. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent German young woman; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly; and is a first-rate washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR COOK, (SWEDISH,) speaking good English; gives the best City references; is very clean; has a good disposition. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, WITH good references; wages, $20; City reference. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 West 50th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in the City or country by a tidy, competent, willing girl, with good reference. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG woman; is an experienced and competent laundress and fine washer and ironer; for City or country; is strong and willing; has first-class references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH maid and seamstress, who will assist with children if necessary; has three years' references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman as wet nurse, in a private family; has lost her only baby, three months old; is a good dressmaker; best City reference. Apply at No. 572 2d av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR SALESWOMAN in a Store.—By a very competent person, speaking German, French, and English, and having the highest recommendations. Address K. B. S., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH Protestant girl; three years' City references from last place; been two months in France; references as a thoroughly competent maid or nurse. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable and well-recommended young girl as nurse and seamstress: is willing, obliging, and kind. Call at Mrs. Gade's Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Swedish girl, with best references; speaks English; can sew nicely; has a good and willing disposition; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife not long in the States; man from practical experience thoroughly competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; is a good coachman, gardener, and farmer; wife is a good cook, laundress, and dairy maid; no children; are industrious, obliging, and strictly temperate; Scotch-Irish. Address Queally, No. 31 Sussex st., Jersey City.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent young man as coachman and groom; is a good gardener and understands his business thoroughly; has good reference, either City or country. Address C. R., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS A perfect knowledge of the business; six years' best City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address W. S., No. 232 East 20th st., rear stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man as coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful; has some of the very best City references. Address C. M., Box 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who has a perfect knowledge of the business; four years' first-class City references from his late employer; leaves on account of disposing of horses; is perfectly trustworthy. Call on J. D., No. 521 5th av., corner 44th st., Club Stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG SWEDISH man as coachman; understands the proper care and treatment of horses, and is an excellent driver; has best of references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

DRIVER, &c.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN TO drive a doctor or to work in drug store. Can be seen from 1 to 2 P. M. at No. 356 7th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN; UNDERstands thoroughly management of green-houses and graperies; can propagate and raise all flowers, fruits, and vegetables; understands how to lay out or improve a place tastefully; has been foreman in the largest gardening establishments in England, and Germany, and has first-class references. Address J. M. W., Albany.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family, who is competent in greenhouse; understands propagation and all branches of his profession, learned under the best gardeners in England and farming in the western part of this State; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best of City references. Address J. B. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO OBJECtion to the care of horse or cow; wife a good cook or laundress. Call on or address Englishman, seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS GARdener; thoroughly competent in all its branches. Call on or address E. Close, No. 120 East 43d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IN a private family; has first-class City reference. Address William, Box No. 254, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHONSE P. MONTANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. H. & B. F. Watson, No. 291 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of June, 1875.
J. H. & B. F. WATSON,
Proctors for Administrator, No. 291 Broadway,
jy3-1aw6mS* New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE WILKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 182 Grand street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the ninth day of July, 1875.
jy10-1aw6mS* S. V. R. CRUGER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office in Jauncey court, No. 39 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1875.
THOMAS DENNY,
Administrator of Thomas Denny, deceased.
my29-1aw6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. E. Simmons, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of November, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.
DOLLY H. SMITH, } Executrix and Executors of James Smith,
JOSEPH M. WARD, }
J. E. SIMMONS, deceased.
my22-1aw6mS*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

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ASSOCIATION HALL.

Rev. CHARLES WOOD, of Buffalo, will preach at 7:30 o'clock at the Service of Song. Bible-class for young men only at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Meetings for young men Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Daily meeting for prayer at 4 o'clock, in the Lecture-room.

ALLEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, (BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.) Rev. Charles E. Harris, Pastor.—Rev. W. H. Fultz will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6 P. M. Seats free.

AT STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH Rev. William Gilkes will preach in the morning on "Jesus First Humbled, Afterward Exalted;" in the evening, "What Shall be Done with Jesus?" Seats free; strangers are invited.

A SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE IS HELD at the Harvard Rooms, Reservoir square, Sunday at 2:30 P. M. At 7:45, Prof. R. W. Hume speaks on "Spiritualism as Connected with Industrial Reform." The public invited.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—HON. M. M. (Brick) Pomeroy speaks on "Rum and Tammany," at Robinson Hall, 16th st., near Broadway, Sunday, Aug 15, at 3 P. M. Good music. All are welcome.
L. C. COLE, Secretary. J. B. GIBBS, President.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., between Grand and Broome sts., preaching morning and evening by the Pastor, Rev. W. P. Estes, Sunday, Aug. 15.

AMERICA FOR FREE SCHOOLS, FREE Bible, and No Popery.—Rev. Oscar Hugo preaches to-morrow morning in Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th st., near 3d av.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORner Bedford and Morton sts.—Rev. William Wyatt, of Albany, will preach to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:45 o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER 5TH AV. AND 37th st.—Sunday, Aug. 15, services at 10:30 A. M. Rev. J. O. Murray, D. D., of Princeton, will preach.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
Rev. H. R. Nye
will preach Sunday morning at 11.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th st., near 5th av., Rev. G. H. Houghton, D. D., Rector. Summer Services—Sundays, 7 and 10:30 A. M., 5 P. M.; other days, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Holy Communion—Sunday, 7 A. M.; Saints' days, 7 and 11 A. M.; last Sunday of month, 10:30 A. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. O. Bates will preach every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free, and all are invited to enter.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park av. and 34th st.—Rev. Charles W. Wendte, of Chicago, will preach at 11 o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 56th st., near Broadway.—Services each Sabbath morning the month of August, commencing at 10:30 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. H. B. Chapin.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORner 29th st., Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of Montreal, will preach on Sunday, 15th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. Dr. Laurie, of Penn Yan, on Sunday, 22d.

COLLEGIATE R. D. CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 48th st., will be opened for service on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. Ludlow.

ELDER P. CANNON WILL DELIVER THREE sermons in church, No. 108 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs., to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 and 7:30 P. M. The Painting of the Course of Time will be used.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. William J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 15th inst., holy communion at 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer at 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 5 o'clock. Vesper service and sermon in the German language at 8 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach. All are cordially invited to attend.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 34th st., near Broadway.—This church will be open for divine service Sunday morning. Service begins at 10:30. Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D., will preach.

IS THERE A FUTURE LIFE?—S. S. SNOW, the Interpreter of the Scripture Prophecies, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Is Immortality Naturally Inherent in Man?"

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 8th av.—Rev. Robert Scott will preach on Sabbath, at 10:30 morning, and evening at 7:45. Subject—"The Light of Nature not All We Need." All are cordially invited to attend.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st st., Rev. Joseph F. Elder, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. R. P. Kelsay, of Passaic, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All cordially invited.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th st.—Union service each Sabbath in August at 11 A. M. Rev. H. D. Ganse will preach to-morrow.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard. Services at No. 278 Water st., at 3 P. M.

"OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH."—The Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; seats all free; all cordially invited; come boys and girls to Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison av. and 29th st.—Service on Sabbath, Aug. 15. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. W. Conklin, D. D. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Strangers and others cordially invited.

REV. J. H. LIGHTBOURN WILL PREACH in Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between 1st and 2d avs., Sunday morning and evening. Subject, 7:45 P. M., "Absalom, the Influence of Beauty." Seats free.

REV. H. J. OWEN, OF PHILADELPHIA, will preach Sabbath morning, 10:30 o'clock, in the New-York Presbyterian Church, West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

REV. GEORGE D. MATHEWS WILL PREACH in the Westminster Church, West 22d st. between 6th and 7th avs., to-morrow forenoon and evening. Church open all Summer.

REV. CHARLES WOOD, OF BUFFALO, WILL preach at the Service of Song at 7:30 o'clock Sunday evening, 15th inst., at Association Hall.

SEA CLIFF.—REV. WM. LLOYD, PASTOR WASHington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York, will preach Sunday morning and evening, in the Great Tabernacle, next Wednesday evening. The Tennesseeans will sing in the Tabernacle.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate.—Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:15 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., Rector.—Services during August, 7 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Strangers welcomed.

THE ORDINANCE OF BAPTISM WILL BE administered in the First Mission Baptist Church, by the Pastor, at 2:30 P. M. Preaching at 7:45 P. M. by Rev. W. Humston.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 10th st.—Rev. Prof. Griffin, of Williams College, will occupy the pulpit of this church (Dr. Booth's) during the remainder of August. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

"WHAT AM I HERE IN THIS WORLD FOR?"—Prof. Alfred M. Loutrel, Aug. 15, at 11 A. M., before Plimpton Building (Fifth) Universalist Society, 9th st., near 3d av. Public invited.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET PRESBYterian Church.—The young people's prayer-meeting will be held in the lecture-room to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

FOR SALE—LOT IN GREEN-WOOD, NEAR CANDA monument. Address C. H. H., Post Office Box No. 1,813 New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

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LOST OR MISLAID.—TWO ACCEPTANCES OF Garner & Co., No. 4,047, dated May 12, 1875, at four months, due Sept. 15, 1875, $5,000, draft of Rochester Cotton Mill, A. Vickery, Treasurer, and No. 4,048, dated May 13, 1875, at four months, due Sept. 16, 1875, $5,000, draft of Harmony Mills, D. J. Johnson, Treasurer. All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating the same as payment has been stopped.
OLRANDO M. BOGART & CO., No. 3 Nassau st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1875.

HELP WANTED.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

WANTED—BY AN INVALID GENTLEMAN, A MIDdle-aged, competent, and respectable man for the position of nurse. Apply in person at Seamen's Savings Bank Building, Room No. 13, for two days, between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AMERICAN BOY OF FIFteen years of age, living with his parents in this City, as stock clerk. Address in handwriting of applicant. D., Box No. 5,443 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID who understands her business, for private boarding-house; good wages. Apply at No. 34 West 24th st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF RAILROAD.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Kentucky, at Covington.—J. B. ALEXANDER et al., against MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Northern Division—No. 548. And C. B. CHILDS & CO. against MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Northern Division—No. 586½.—In consolidation.—By virtue of a decree rendered in the above-styled cases, I will, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1875, at about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., at the Court-house door, in the City of Maysville, in the County of Mason, and State of Kentucky, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division, that is, all that portion said railroad "lying and being and extending from its terminus in the said City of Maysville, to its terminus at or in the City of Paris, in the County of Bourbon, and State of Kentucky, with all its franchises, equipments, property, tolls, issues, and profits, and all its lands, tenements, buildings, fixtures, machinery, goods and chattels connected with or used in the using and operating of said railway or appurtenant thereto, and all its rails, ties, fuel, fencing, and erections, and all its rights of way and easements, and all cars, engines, and tools, and all rents, reservations, and reversions, of every nature and kind whatever, including all the property between said terminal points which the said Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, owned or possessed at the date of the mortgage or deed of trust (mentioned in the pleadings) or did thereafter acquire either in law or equity, of every kind whatever, appurtenant thereto; also, all other like estates, structures, superstructures, and equipments, and matters and things pertaining or belonging to all or any of the same, that were thereafter acquired, constructed, or controlled by, or belonged to said railroad company, Northern Division, and also all other estate, real, personal, or mixed, which were thereafter acquired by the said railroad company, Northern Division, wherever situated and used or intended to be used, in the construction and operation of said railroad," together with all accessions thereto at the date of sale, and will be sold in "one entire parcel as an entirety," and upon the following terms, viz.: $25,000 cash in hand to be paid in the gold coin of the United States, as part payment, and to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of the sale. One-third of the balance in thirty days, and the remainder in equal instalments in six, twelve, and eighteen months from the day of sale; and for the deferred payments the purchaser must execute bonds with good security, bearing seven per cent. interest from date, and payable in the gold coin of the United States. And to better secure the payment of said bonds, a lien will be retained on said railroad and property, &c., to be sold.

Maysville is on the Ohio river, sixty-one miles above Cincinnati. The distance from Maysville to Paris is 49 6-10 miles, where the road connects with the Kentucky Central Railroad. The road owns at Maysville about six acres of ground, on which are the depot building, machine and blacksmith shops, and store-house. The principal machinery in the machine shop is one stationary engine of 25-horse power, one hydraulic press, one combined drill press, one engine lathe, 36-inch swing; one job lathe, 12-inch swing; one screw cutting machine, and one 6-foot planing machine, and the necessary tools for general work and repairs. The following intermediate stations on the road have depot houses, stock pens, &c., viz., Marshall, Helena, Johnson, Elizaville, Ewing, Cowan, Myers, Carlisle, and Millersburg, and beside these are several flag stations. The road owns the depot and depot grounds at Millersburg, Myers and Ewing stations, and about five acres of land at Millersburg, and about four and one-half acres at Paris, but at Paris the depot, water facilities, &c., are now rented from the Kentucky Central Railroad. There belong to the road three locomotives, two first-class and two second-class passenger-coaches, two express, baggage, and mail-coaches, nine box-freight and twenty coal and flat cars, and also a number of hand and rubble-cars, and the ordinary track tools used in repairs, &c., &c.

For further information, see Hon. George H. Yeaman, No. 294 Broadway, New-York City; Messrs. Cleary & Scott, Attorneys, Covington, Ky.; or Mr. John T. Wilson, the present Receiver of the road, at Maysville, Ky.—July 24, 1875.
E. H. MURRAY,
United States Marshal, Kentucky District.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will receive claims and proofs thereof at his office, Boone Block, Covington, Ky., until the 25th day of August, 1875, which are proper to be paid out of moneys arising from above sale, as follows: *First*—Costs of suit, including allowances to solicitors and counsel for the respective parties; compensation to Trustee, disbursements by complainants, Commissioners' fees, and costs of sale and conveyances. *Second*—Taxes and liabilities incurred by Receiver, which may be sanctioned and ordered paid by the court.—Covington, Ky., July 15, 1875.
H. P. WHITAKER, Commissioner.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

READ TO-MORROW'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DOUGLAS L. WHITE, SAMUEL W. BARNARD, and ALANSON S. PAGE, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said court by Samuel W. Barnard and Alanson S. Page, in said District, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress, of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their and each of their debts, joint and individual, and other claims provable under said act, as incorporated in the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title LXI., Bankruptcy, and that the seventh day of September, 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
au7-1aw3w-S*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID C. WILSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of David C. Wilson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 11th day of August, A. D. 1875.
JOSIAH FLETCHER, Assignee.

Southern District of New-York, ss.: I hereby designate the *New-York Times* and *Commercial Advertiser* as the newspapers in which the above notice shall be published by the said Josiah Fletcher, Assignee of the estate of David C. Wilson, bankrupt, aforesaid, according to law.—Dated New-York City, the 11th day of August, 1875. JOHN W. LITTLE, Register in Bankruptcy Acting for and at the request of John Fitch, the Register in charge. au14-1aw3wS*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DOUGLAS L. WHITE, SAMUEL W. BARNARD, and ALANSON S. PAGE, bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Douglass L. White, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, joint and individual, and other claims provable under said act as incorporated in the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title LXI., Bankruptcy, and that the seventh day of September, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
aug7-1aw3wS*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROZELLE F. PICKERT, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Rozelle F. Pickert, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March, 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that Monday, the 6th day of September, 1875, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1875.
GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Solicitor for Bankrupt,
au14-1aw3wS* No. 419 Broadway, N. Y.

HENRY B. BUNSTER, A BANKRUPT, in the matter of.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 7th day of September, 1875, at 12 o'clock M. on said day, at Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the open and uncollected accounts of said bankrupt, estimated to amount to about $25,000; and, also, certain Polish bonds, part of the estate of said bankrupt, the value of which is unknown; and, also, all the right and title of said bankrupt under the Carver patent to certain lands in Minnesota; such sale to be at the risk of the purchaser.
ROBERT FRANCIS, Assignee,
No. 47 Broad st., New-York.
WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK KAUFMANN and PETER HAUCK, bankrupts.—Peter Hauck, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-first day of September, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt, Peter Hauck. R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
aug14-1aw3wS*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN ARNOLD, of the City, County, and State of New-York, and GOTTFRIED GAERTNER, of the Town of Union, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, composing the firm of Arnold & Gaertner, heretofore transacting business in the Town of Union, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon said Arnold's petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
au14-1aw3wS* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that GEORGE T. ROBBINS, of the Village of Flemington, in the township of Raritan, in the County of Hunterdon, in the State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated July 19, 1875.
E. P. CONKLING, Assignee,
Flemington, Hunterdon County, N. J.
jy31-1aw4wS*

DRY GOODS.

50,000 YARDS BROWN MUSLINS AND drills, slightly damaged by fire and water at the recent burning of the Langley Manufacturing Company's warehouse, Langley, S. C., for sale cheap. WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

READ TO-MORROW'S NEW-YORK TIMES.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,

THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,

THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ALSO, OTHER A1
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-three years.

TO THE HOLDERS OF NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and to STOCKHOLDERS in the BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY has voted to issue $500,000 Seven per Cent. Twenty-year Bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1875, secured by a first mortgaged on their entire property, and to give the stockholders of record on Aug. 14, 1875, a priority in subscribing for them, pro rata.

Subscriptions must be made to the undersigned by Aug. 15, 1875, who will send circulars on application stating terms.
D. B. HATCH, Treasurer,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York City.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1875.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 17, to the morning of Sept. 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PULLMAN'S PALACE CAR COMPANY,
CHICAGO, July 30, 1875.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY THE OUTstanding bonds of its issue of $1,000,000 8 per cent., first series, due Nov. 15, 1875, at any time prior to that date, with accrued interest, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York. CHARLES W. ANGELL, Secretary.

TOLEDO AND WABASH EQUIPMENT bondholders who have not yet done so will find it to be to their advantage to confer immediately with either of the undersigned committee.
B. F. HAM, Chairman, No. 23 Nassau st.,
G. A. ROLLINS, No. 37 Wall st.,
J. W. SULLIVAN, No. 20 Waverley place.

MARYLAND BONDS WANTED.
SIXES, COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FIVES, CURRENCY OR STERLING.
RANDOLPH, BICKLEY & CO., Bankers,
No. 6 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 29, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1875.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.
JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for altering and furnishing four class-rooms, of Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Hester st.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman, Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the same time and place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M., on the day above named, for fitting up the building on the south-west corner of Avenue D and East 10th st., for school purposes.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the same time and place, for the furniture for class rooms, &c., in the building above named.
GEORGE B. RHOADS,
Chairman, Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self treatment, from the concluding lecture in his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

RAILROADS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:59, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Commencing Wednesday, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, Sunday excepted, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., North River, at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leaves South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan station with all trains, and to and from OCEAN GROVE and ASBURY PARK, at Long Branch station, with all trains. H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-room cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer, and Syracuse.

12 M., Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M., Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA. LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:15 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Sept. 4
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA..WED., Aug. 18 SCYTHIA....WED., Sept. 1
ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 25 CHINA.....SAT. Sept. 4
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Aug. 21
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez.....Saturday, Sept. 4
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz.....SATURDAY, Sept. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and
Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:
INDIANA.....Aug. 12 ILLINOIS.....Sept. 2
*CITY of LIMERICK Aug. 19 *KENILWORTH...Sept. 9
OHIO.....Aug. 26 PENNSYLVANIA..Sept. 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

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AND THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

BUY THE NEW-YORK TIMES OF TO-MORROW.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Aug. 14 | MOSEL.....Aug. 28
NECKAR.....Aug. 21 | DONAU.....Sept. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND.....Saturday, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M. | Erin, Aug. 28, 2 P. M.
Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M. | England, Sept. 4, 7:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
*CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
*CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
Steamers marked * have no $60 accommodation.
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ETNA.....Aug. 13
ALPS.....Aug. 31

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
ANDES.....Aug. 21
ATLAS.....Sept. 10

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
OTHELLO.....Aug. 17 NAVARINO.....Sept. 11
COLOMBO.....Aug. 28 HINDOO.....Sept. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Aug. 19
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED.....TUESDAY, Aug. 31

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON.....Saturday, Aug. 14
GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 18

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

READ TO-MORROW'S NEW-YORK TIMES.
CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER.....Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.....Wed., Sept. 8

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Aug. 25 STATE OF NEVADA.Aug. 13
NEDERLAND.....Sept. 18 SWITZERLAND.....Sept. 6
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. For New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Aug. 25 SWITZERLAND.....Aug. 13
VADERLAND.....Sept. 18 STATE OF NEVADA..Sept. 6
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st. N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

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FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WISCONSIN.....Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO.....Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....Sept. 7, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA.....Sept. 14, at 3 P.M.
DAKOTA.....Sept. 21, at 10 A. M

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ETHIOPIA.....Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
BOLIVIA.....Sails Saturday, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall,
COLON.....Aug. 14, 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING.....Sept. 1
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Aug. 24
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Aug. 26
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Sept. 2
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Aug. 24
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 27 and Sept. 18 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

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SWIFT SAILING STEAM-BOAT OSSEO, FOR Red Bank and intermediate stations, Capt. J. H. PATTERSON, Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren st. Fare only 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK FROM ALLYNE'S DOCK.
Thursday, 12th..10:30 A. M.	Thursday, 12th..3:00 P. M.
Friday, 13th.....2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 14th..5:45 A. M.
Saturday, 14th...2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 14th..6:30 P. M.
Sunday, 15th.....6:30 A. M.	Sunday, 15th.....2:30 P. M.
Monday, 16th.....2:30 P. M.	Monday, 16th....6:15 A. M.
Tuesday, 17th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 17th...6:15 A. M.
Wednesday, 18th.3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 18th.6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 19th..4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 19th..6:30 A. M.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 9th.......8:30 A. M.	Monday, 9th.......1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 10th....9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th....2:00 P. M.
Wed'day, 11th...10:00 A. M.	Wed'day, 11th....2:30 P. M.
Thursday, 12th.11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 12th...3:30 P. M.
Friday, 13th......3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 14th..6:15 A. M.
Saturday, 14th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 14th..7:00 P. M.

HELEN,
Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 4th. 7:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d.......3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th...3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th.3:00 P. M.
Friday, 6th.......12:00 M.	Thursday, 5th....8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 7th...12:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.......6:30 A. M.
Monday, 9th......1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 7th....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th...2:30 P. M.	Monday, 9th......7:00 A. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

SARATOGA RACES.

EXCURSION VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA. Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf—to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-boat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.
Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry boat), 11:25; and SING SING during the CAMP MEETING from Aug. 17 to 28th inclusive, returning each afternoon at 4:30. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.
STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

HO! FOR MARTHA'S VINEYARD!

TO THE GREAT CAMP-MEETING.

JARRETT & PALMER'S superb excursion steamer,
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
will make a trip from New-York to the scene of the great Camp-meeting at MARTHA'S VINEYARD,
MONDAY, AUG. 16, MONDAY, AUG. 16,
returning
MONDAY, AUG. 23.

This is the most direct way to proceed to the forthcoming wonderful religious gathering at Oak Bluffs. By all other routes the trip must be made in the night, and frequent changes are necessary. The Plymouth Rock makes no stoppages, and goes through by DAYLIGHT. Parties can spend the entire week on the island, or they can return any day by boat and rail. The rate of fare is very moderate, and the superior accommodations of the Plymouth Rock insure the comfort of her passengers. An abundant supply of refreshments of all kinds will be on board.

To families this opportunity is specially inviting. No more economical place can be found in which to spend vacations than Martha's Vineyard, and the sail to and fro is delightfully interesting as well as invigorating. The boat will land passengers at a point within five minutes' walk of the camping-ground.

TICKETS ARE POSITIVELY LIMITED,
and to be had at
New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, where information in regard to all points in connection with the trip will be furnished by the ticket agents, and also at the steamer.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
SINGLE TICKETS, $3; ROUND TRIP, $5.
The boat will leave Monday, Aug. 16, Pier No 28, foot of Murray st., North River, at 6 A. M.

FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The mammoth pleasure steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,
will make two excursions to Rockaway on
SUNDAY, Aug. 15,
Leaving
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Rockaway at 11:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.
Tickets of Americus and Neversink good on this boat.

A CHARMING SUNDAY TRIP.

JARRETT & PALMER'S SUPERB STEAMER,
THE PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Will make one of the most thoroughly delightful excursions of the season, to-morrow,
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 15,
Going down the Bay, through the Narrows, passing Coney Island and Sandy Hook, out on the Ocean to the front of Long Branch; around Staten Island, and making a landing at the Quaint and Picturesque City of Perth Amboy, remaining sufficiently long to enable excursionists to enjoy a promenade in the shaded streets and plazas. The return sail will be by the light of a Glowing Moon.

GILMORE'S BAND. MADRIGAL BOYS.
MOZART GLEE CLUB. CHIMES OF BELLS.

OBSERVE THE TIME.
Foot of Twenty-third st., North River, at 2 P. M.;
Foot of Murray st., (Pier No. 28,) North River, at 2:30.
TICKETS, (round trip.) ONE DOLLAR.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:
AMERICUS.
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9:00 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
NEVERSINK.
9th st., E. R., 8:00 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Returning boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11:00 A. M.; 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents, good on either boat.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

Seawanhaka Sunday Excursions

TO COLLEGE POINT, WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, CITY ISLAND, SAND'S POINT, GLEN COVE, SEA CLIFF, GLEN WOOD, AND ROSLYN.

The steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves Peck Slip every SUNDAY at 9 A. M.; 9th st. at 9:05 A. M., and 33d st. at 9:15 A. M. for the above places, returning to the City about 6 P. M.

Dinner and refreshments on board.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAIN

TO
PHILADELPHIA AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run on SUNDAY, Aug. 15, and on each Sunday thereafter during the Summer season, a special train to Philadelphia and return, leaving New-York at 7:55 A. M. Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8 P. M. Fare for the round trip, $3.
D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. The favorite steamer LONG BRANCH, (formerly the Sleepy Hollow,) Capt. JOHN LYNCH, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; West 10th st., North River at 8:30, and 23d st., North River, at 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

CAMP-MEETING AT SING SING.—SEE Steam-boat ARMENIA advertisement.

DANCING.

MR. DE GARMO WILL RESUME HIS lessons in dancing in New-York early in October. Address until Sept. 1, WILLIAM B. DE GARMO, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school. Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

MADAME O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
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NEW-YORK TIMES.

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MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.
Address until Sept. 10, Navesink, N. J.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,

Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

COOK'S COLLEGIATE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES.
Boarding and Day School; Latin, English, and French. French is the language of the family, Mme. D'Hervilly. Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Penn.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.
The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES
HAS THE BEST ORIGINAL ARTICLES,
THE MOST CHARMING STORIES,
THE MOST INTERESTING SELECTIONS,
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF LOCAL NEWS,
AND THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

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SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.
Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,
Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS M. W. METCALF, Principal.

PARIS.—SELECT FRENCH PRIVATE HOME, No. 72 Avenue de Villers, near Parc Monceaux; elegant rooms; omnibus and carriages pass the door; French always spoken; reception every Thursday evening; terms from six francs per day; French lessons included.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. (Autumn term commences Sept. 29.) Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector. No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 487 AND 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.—Finest location in the City; a thorough classical and English course. Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., President. Miss A. W. FARLESS, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF re-opens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; applications should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY, STAMFORD, Conn.—Established thirty-one years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; situation unrivaled in its adaptation to boarding-school purposes. Reopens Sept. 13. Address James Betts, Wm. James Betts, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S

Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New-York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15. EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-first year under present management. Principal, A. RICHARDSON. Begins SEPT. 8. Send for Catalogue.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—College and business preparation; small boys have special care; terms reasonable; send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

WILLSON & WALWORTH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, No. 36 East 14th st., corner Union square, opens annually Sept. 1. Send for circular.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, NEW-JERSEY—A boarding school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, NESHANIC, N. J., prepares boys for college or business. Address
REV. P. D. OAKY.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—A good home and a thorough school; twenty-fifth year. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CENTRAL Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GOSHEN, N. Y.—A school with home care and influences. For circulars, address the Principal, Prof. F. A. ROBINSON.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, reopens Sept. 14. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR and JNO. MACNIE, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 30.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELlow of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—For Boys; attention careful; terms low. Address THOMAS PATTISON, A. M.

$250 A YEAR—HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, L. I.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MT. Pleasant Inst.—Private Classes for Boys. Amherst, Mass. Estab. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

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CORRESPONDENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY,
THE LATEST POLITICAL NEWS,
THE BEST LOCAL REPORTS.
THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES IS THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.

Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)
T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.

Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.—Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and Industrial Institution for Young Gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge road, former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq. 21st year. Nine resident Professors. Will reopen Sept. 16. For circulars, apply to G. Lespinasse, 3 Pine st., or on application at the institute, Station M; also at the U. S. School and College Directory, Domestic Building. V. PREVOST, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost.

A LADY OCCUPYING HER OWN SPACIOUS mansion in the well known village of Stockbridge, Mass., desiring to educate daughters at home under competent instructors, with the advantages of class study, will receive into her family a limited number of young ladies, between the ages of fourteen and eighteen; best references given and required. For circulars and terms address Post Office, Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Archer place, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., (on the Hudson,) will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 28. Board and tuition in English and Latin per year, $380. Delightfully located on the east bank of the Hudson, twenty miles from New-York City. For circulars address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry. Latin conversation. A physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.

MADAM C. MEARS,

ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—HOME SCHOOL AT Croton-on-Hudson.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own; every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development; pupils can remain the entire year.

A CLERGYMAN LIVING TWENTY MILES from New-York, will receive six boys to educate with his own children; terms, $100 per quarter. For circulars, with testimonials from Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, Hon. F. A. Conkling, and others, address
ROBERT BURNET, No. 45 Beekman st.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 52 West 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1875. Applications made personally or by letter as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS, ASSISTED BY MISS CRUTTENDEN, announces the eighteenth year of her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 26 West 39th st. Prompt attendance is requested on Thursday, Sept. 23.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,

WORCESTER, MASS.,
Prepares young men for commercial, literary, and scientific pursuits. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Limited to twenty boys. Next term will begin Sept. 15. For circulars address Rev. CHARLES E. or Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Hartford, Conn.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Preparatory for college, scientific schools, and business.
B. T. HARRINGTON, Principal.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes, at Nyack on the Hudson, reopens Sept. 7; studies, academic and primary; expenses, $280 per year; no extras; references, patrons and clergymen.

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FITS boys for business or college; $300 a year, admits any time. JAMES COWLES.

THOROUGH SCHOOL!—THE VERY BEST; boating and bathing; send for circular. Address HOME SEMINARY, Perth Amboy, N. J.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—Opens Sept. 8, 1875. New Gymnasium. $400 per year. Address Messrs. WRIGHT & DONALD.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A SCHOOL for Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Prin'l.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

LAW SCHOOLS.

THE BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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THE GREATEST VARIETY OF LOCAL NEWS,
AND THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

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LAW SCHOOL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The academic year 1875-'6 will begin on THURSDAY, Sept. 30; an examination for admission to advanced standing, will be held on Thursday, Sept. 30, and Friday, Oct. 1, beginning at 9 A. M., on Thursday; no applicant will be examined at any other time; at the beginning of the academic year 1877-'8, and afterward, all applicants for admission as candidates for a degree, who have not received a college education, will be required to pass a preliminary examination. For further information and for circular giving full particulars address JOHN H. ARNOLD, Librarian.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Nineteenth annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. Students have free access to the law collections of the school and the Astor Library, and to all lectures of the Medical College. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VACANCIES in Schools and Academies.—*Mutual introducing plan* in every State. Salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address *American Educational Union*, No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Pupils directed. *Suitable Teachers* introduced for *families, schools,* and *seminaries* throughout the country; daily opportunities. Call or address *National Teachers' Institute*, No. 737 Broadway.

THE "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," a reliable Educational Agency of twenty years successful experience, is constantly introducing TEACHERS of known ability to FAMILIES and to SCHOOLS and INSTITUTIONS of every grade. Explanatory circulars supplied. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED PENMAN AND practical accountant, a graduate of some business college, to fill a position of teacher in a similar institution. Address EDUCATOR, Box No. 81 East Long Branch, N. J., giving reference, age, and experience.

LECTURES.

TO LYCEUMS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

M. H. B.,

New-York correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, will go West upon a lecturing tour in October and November, with her two new humorous lectures
ON ANGELS
and THE THIRD TERM.
For open dates please address STEPHEN FISKE, Fifth Avenue Theatre, New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
of Henderson & Colville's
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 16,
when the celebrated English prima donna,
Miss JULIA MATHEWS,
supported by every member of the
MAMMOTH ORGANIZATION,
will appear in a Grand Folie Musicale in three acts and four tableaux, founded on the celebrated opera bouffe of BARBE BLUE by Offenbach, and entitled
BOULOTTE.
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
NEW SCENERY BY MATT MORGAN.
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS ENTIRELY NEW.
Conductor.....Mr. F. STANISLAUS
Box-office now open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

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THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY RESPECTABLE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

8th av. and 23d st.,
Will open for the season on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 16,
with the production of Pillet & Connelly's dramatization of Jules Verne's great romance of
AROUND THE WORLD
IN EIGHTY DAYS.
New Scenery by Farren, Goetcher, and Fisher.
Great effects by Sherwood and assistants.
New costumes by A. J. Eaves, of Brooklyn.
AMAZONIAN MARCH. WONDERFUL SINKING SHIP.
Admission to all parts, 50 cents.
Gallery, (entrance 24th st.,) 20 cents.
Reserved seats in orchestra, 75 cents. Seats may be reserved at the Opera-house from 10 until 5 P. M., and at the Grand Central, Gilsey, Fifth Avenue, and Windsor Hotels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NOTICE.
THE KIRALFY BROTHERS respectfully announce that the BOX-OFFICE IS NOW OPEN for the SALE OF SEATS for the FIRST FOURTEEN PERFORMANCES of the incomparably grand Porte St. Martin version of D'Ennery and Verne's extraordinary romantic comedy spectacle of
AROUND THE WORLD.
See programmes and future advertisement.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Thirteenth week and crowning success of
Robinson's English Opera Bouffe Company.
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN at 8 P. M.
Fourth week and immense hit of
CHILPERIC at 8:45 P. M.
Strong cast, powerful chorus, full orchestra.
Umbrella dance in act 1st. French dance in act 2d.
Applause frequent and enthusiastic.
EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY Matinee at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.
A Brilliant Variety Entertainment for ladies and families
100 STAR SPECIALTY ARTISTS.
MATINEES TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A BRILLIANT-TONED 7¼-OCTAVE DECKER Brothers' rosewood-case and carved-leg rosewood piano-forte, used by private family; original cost $1,000, for $300, stool-cover; Bradbury 7-octave, cost $800, for $250; nearly new; also, parlor suits, carpets, less than half cost; must be sold; box for piano. Call at or address No. 120 West 23d st., private residence.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

1875.
SECOND MEETING.
TUESDAY, Aug. 10,
THURSDAY, Aug. 12,
SATURDAY, Aug. 14,
TUESDAY, AUG. 17,
THURSDAY, Aug. 19,
SATURDAY, Aug. 21.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

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HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board; price moderate and accommodations first class; location 23d st., near 4th av. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

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WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN A private family, two good rooms with board; private table preferred. Address, stating location, terms, &c., A. K., Post Office Box No. 3,294.

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PARTIES DESIRING BOARD CAN BE accommodated in a private family at Sag Harbor, Long Island, pleasantly situated on Gardiner's Bay, with fine boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; good table; terms reasonable. Address or apply to W. G. HICKS, Nos. 157 and 159 Hester st., New-York, or No. 283 State st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN A QUIET COUNTRY TOWN, eight hours from New-York; cool, shady house with pleasant yard and croquet grounds; terms, $6 to $8 per week. Address Mrs. D. HOOKER, Poultney, Vt.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR THE SUMMER, at private residence at Summit, N. J.
H. C. BEACH.

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ELEGANT FAMILY HOTEL.—PARTIES REturning from Long Branch and Saratoga, and finding it too early to bring their families to the City, can find here elegantly furnished rooms; high, healthy, beautiful grounds, lawns, groves; boating, bathing, fishing, and fine drives; nearer Wall st. in point of time and more accessible than their City homes; communication, fifty trains; depot on grounds. Send for circular to Room No. 16, No. 229 Broadway.

WEST POINT HOTEL,

WEST POINT, N. Y.
ON THE PARADE GROUND.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONROE, N. Y.—Family accommodations unsurpassed; hops nightly; only expense excursion ticket on Erie Railway and hotel bill; desirable place to spend nights and Sundays; no mosquitoes; very cool.

SEA CLIFF HOUSE, SEA CLIFF, LONG ISLAND, on the Sound, ninety minutes from New-York, by Long Island Railroad or steamer; charming location; a fine sail and reasonable rates. For particulars, address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; slate work of every description; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
GREAT SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES.

VOKES.

(JESSIE, VICTORIA, ROSINA, FAWDON, and FRED.)
in their new amateur pantomime,
A BUNCH OF BERRIES!
(first time in America,)
preceded (at 8) by HIS OWN ENEMY.
VOKES MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.

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UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.....Proprietor
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SELLERS

PRELIMINARY SEASON, 1875, begins MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, with the eminent comedian JOHN T. RAYMOND, as COL. SELLERS, in MARK TWAIN'S American drama. "No actor, nor any combination of actors, has before been so successful in pleasing the public during the past season as John T. Raymond, in the only truly typical American character at present on the stage, Col. Mulberry Sellers." The SCENERY used in this production is ALL NEW, and of the MOST BEAUTIFUL DESCRIPTION, having been executed by Mr. RICHARD MARSTON. The CAST has been arranged with the greatest care, and will comprise Miss Marie Gordon, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Grace Stuart, (her first appearance on any stage,) Miss DeLacy, and Messrs. Charles Waverly, Eben Plympton, J. H. Burnett, Welsh Edwards, W. H. Gillette, J. G. Peakes, W. H. Wilder, &c. Box office now open. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

Proprietors.....Messrs. APPLEBY.

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AUG. 14.
OVERTURE, "King Stephen".....Beethoven
INVITATION A LA DANSE.....Weber
THREE CHARACTER PIECES, (new).....Hofmann
MARCH, "Rakoczy".....Berlioz
FAIRY OVERTURE, "Aladdin".....Horneman
THEME AND VARIATIONS, Quartet, D minor..Schubert
SCHERZO, op. 19.....Goldmark
RHAPSODIE HONGROISE, No. 3, in D.....Liszt
INTRODUCTION, NUPTIAL CHORUS, MARCH TEMPO, Third act "Lohengrin"..Wagner
AVE MARIA.....Gounod
WALTZ, "Wine, Woman, and Song".....Strauss
GALOP, "Red Cloud".....A. H. Pease
Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.
ON TUESDAY NEXT, GRAND MOZART NIGHT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.

(LATE HIPPODROME.)
P. S. GILMORE.....CONDUCTOR
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
CONCERTS EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
GILMORE'S BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
The greatest living cornetist,
MR. J. LEVY.
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2 P. M.—SERENADE BAND
Admission, 50 cents; boxes, admitting four, $3.
Packages and season tickets at reduced rates, to be had at box-office.

MR. LEVY, THE CORNET PLAYER "PAR excellence," will play to-night at 8:45 P. M. precisely, with the kind permission of the proprietors of "Gilmore's Garden," at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Hall,) 14th st., at the grand concert given for the benefit of the victims of the recent floods in France. Admission tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be had at Joseph Strauss, President, No. 88 6th av., and A. Arnaud, Treasurer, No. 915 Broadway.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Who's Dot Knockin' on de Outside Gate," Sheridan and Mack's great song, 40 cents; "S. G." march, comique, (played by Gilmore,) Braham, 40 cents; "The Fusiliers" (comic song), S. Kelly, 35 cents; "American Rifle Team," march, (with fine portraits of the American Team,) played by Gilmore, Operti, 40 cents; "In a Letter From my Darling," Hastings, 40 cents; "Upside Down," comic song, Howard Paul, 30 cents; "Billiards on the Brain," Caron, 30 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square, N. Y.

PLATTDUTSCHE VOLKSFEST.

THE FIRST FESTIVAL OF THE NORTH GERMAN SOCIETY.
Composed of Clubs from New-York, Long Island, New-Jersey, Maryland, and elsewhere, will be held at the UNITED SCHUTZEN PARK, Union Hill, N. J., on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of September, proximo. For information and particulars, apply at the headquarters, No. 165 Bowery, New-York City.
THEO. WEBER, Secr'y. GEO. GENSCH, Pres't.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of Sullivan.—JOSIAH H. GAUTIER, Plaintiff, against DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Junior, and Rebecca F. Gregory, his wife, William Spencer, George Spencer, Albert Spencer, Edward Spencer, John Sheeran, and Eliza Sheeran, his wife, Elizabeth Spencer, James F. Fielder, and Michael Samford, as Administrators of the estate of Thomas Spencer, deceased, James F. Fielder, and Susan Fielder, his wife, Isaiah S. Hutton, and Mary Hutton, his wife, Charles B. Trimble, and Ida Maria Trimble, his wife, William N. Herrick, Peter G. Canfield, Samuel J. Knight, and The Gregory Blue Stone Company—Defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Sullivan, at the County Court-house at Monticello, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May 14, 1875.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the County Clerk of Sullivan County, in the State of New-York, at Monticello, in said county, on the 17th day of May, 1875.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy24-law6wS

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—NEW-YORK County.—JOHN [illegible] against PETER HUFF, and Amelia C. Huff, his wife, George T. Mickens, Abraham D. Cooper, Francis S. Morgan, Henry J. Baker, Conrad Baker, &c., [illegible], William H. Allen, Thomas Andrews, George F. Gantz, Henry T. Bragg, John M. Jones, Alanson T. Briggs, James F. R. Murphy, and John A. Murphy.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not serv'd.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 11 Chambers street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 22, 1875.
GEO. W. McADAM,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 11 Chambers st., New-York City.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on June 29, 1875.
GEO. W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney.
au7-law6wS

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SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—EDWIN McCAHILL, plaintiff, against EZEKIEL DONNELL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, with interest thereon from the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 17th day June, 1875.
EDWIN McCAHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney in person.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house in said city, on the 30th day of July, 1875. EDWIN McCAHILL, Plaintiff's Attorney in person.
jy31-law6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—LUIS GARCIA, plaintiff, vs. INEZ H. De L. GARCIA, defendant.—Summons—For relief. (Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber, at his office, No. 132 Nassau street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 8, 1875.
JOHN S. WASHBURN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] day of July, 1875.
JOHN S. WASHBURN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF ONEIDA.—MICHAEL GALVIN, plaintiff, against JOHN HIGGINS, Ann Higgins, and Mary Higgins, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Oneida, N. Y., and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, in Fort Plain, Montgomery County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and if you fail to answer the complaint, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
P. G. WEBSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Fort Plain, N. Y.
To defendant John Higgins: Take notice that the summons, of which the foregoing is a copy, and the complaint in this action was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Oneida, N. Y., on the 7th day of June, 1875.—Dated August 4, 1875.
P. G. WEBSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
aug7-law6wS Fort Plain, N. Y.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

MOVEMENTS IN BREADSTUFFS.

INTERESTING COMPARATIVE STATISTICS—THE FOREIGN EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR.

The foreign exports of wheat and wheat flour from all United States exporting ports to all foreign countries, as per figures compiled by Mr. E. H. Walker, of the Produce Exchange, from the Government report for the crop years from Sept. 1 to Aug. 31, from 1867-8 to 1874-5, inclusive, and the wheat crop of the United States as per Agricultural Department reports in each year, afford the following interesting comparisons:

Crop years.	Wheat. bushels.	Flour, barrels.	Eq'l Flour & Wheat, bushels.	Wheat crop, Un'd States, bushels.
1867-8	14,577,585	1,980,429	24,479,730	212,441,400
1868-9	25,127,649	3,714,330	38,699,299	224,036,600
1869-70	34,863,201	3,404,006	51,883,231	260,146,900
1870-1	32,945,164	3,629,887	51,094,599	235,884,700
1871-2	24,938,690	2,870,070	39,289,040	230,722,400
1872-3	43,913,430	2,658,373	57,205,295	249,997,100
1873-4	70,349,684	4,206,731	91,383,339	281,254,700
*1874-5	35,216,375	2,740,717	48,919,960	300,000,000
Tot'l 8 years.	281,931,778	25,204,543	402,954,493	1,994,483,800
Av'ge 8 y'rs.	35,241,472	3,150,568	50,369,312	249,310,475

* Sept. 1 to April 30, inclusive of exports.

The following is a statement of the imports of wheat and wheat-flour into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the last four years ended Dec. 31 from all foreign countries:

	1871. Qrs.	1872. Qrs.	1873. Qrs.	1874. Qrs.
From all foreign countries	9,978,733	10,615,470	11,502,936	11,010,091
From United States	3,486,503	2,135,661	4,851,476	6,071,422
Leaving all other countries	6,492,230	8,479,809	6,651,460	4,938,169
From Russia	3,486,882	3,786,968	2,154,846	1,289,127
All countries other than Russia and U. States	3,005,348	4,492,841	4,496,614	3,649,042

UNITED STATES.

Year.	Acreage under Wheat.	Requirements for Seed, at 1½ Bushels per Acre.	Requirements for Alimentary Food.	Population, Estimated, in Each Year.
1867	18,321,561	27,482,341	158,788,669	35,286,371
1868	18,460,132	27,690,198	163,552,329	36,344,962
1869	19,181,004	29,771,506	168,458,899	37,435,311
1870	18,992,591	28,488,886	173,512,669	38,558,371
1871	19,943,893	29,315,839	178,718,049	39,715,122
1872	20,858,359	31,287,538	184,079,574	40,906,572
1873	22,171,676	33,257,514	189,601,974	42,133,772
1874	*24,121,676	36,182,514	197,989,996	43,997,788
1875	*25,150,000	37,725,000	201,149,699	44,699,711
Total.	187,200,892	281,201,336	1,615,851,858	359,077,980
Average.	20,800,099	31,244,593	179,539,095	39,897,553

* These are estimated, based on the statement of the Agricultural Department of the probable increase over that of 1873.

The population of the United States from 1790 to 1860 increased in the ratio of three per cent. per annum compounded, but that ratio was not maintained from 1861 to 1870, as the war intervened, checking immigration, and the war itself destroying large numbers of the population. The increase since 1870 may not have been maintained in the ratio it was from 1790 to 1860. The estimate for seed at one and a half bushels per acre is, if anything, too small, and that for alimentary food of the population is not too much per capita, though the aggregate of population may be too large.

	Bushels.	Bushels.
The average crop for eight years was		249,310,475
Deduct:		
Average export eight years	50,369,312	
Average requirements for seed	31,254,593	
Average requirements for alimentary food	179,539,095	—261,153,000
A difference of too much by		11,842,525

This shows that the estimate of the population is too large, or the estimate of the average crop is too small. The Agricultural Department report for July, 1875, gives the average condition of the wheat crop in the whole country at 82. The average condition of the Winter wheat in the States in which it predominates, including California, is 74; of Spring wheat, 96. The South Atlantic and Gulf States, which have been comparatively free from insect pests, have suffered less than usual by rust, report a high condition: North Carolina, 102; Georgia, 108; Alabama, 106; Mississippi, 113; Texas, 135; Arkansas, 119. Tennessee and Oregon, each 102, are the only other States which report Winter wheat above an average. In the North Atlantic and Middle States the figures are low: Virginia, 83; Maryland, 76; Pennsylvania, 78; New-Jersey, 63, and New-York, 45—the lowest of all. Between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, West Virginia averages 64; Kentucky, 82; Ohio, 71; Michigan, 79; Indiana, 69; Illinois, 76; Missouri, 72; Kansas, 91; Iowa, 91. In California, Winter wheat averages 76, and Spring 55. Among the States producing Spring wheat, Maine retains a condition of 101; New-Hampshire, Wisconsin, and Iowa, 99; Vermont, 100; New-York, 91; Pennsylvania, 88; Illinois, 96; Minnesota, 102; Kansas, 85; Nebraska, 71, and Oregon, 106. These estimates of condition are from data obtained before the storms and floods in the West. The area under wheat is very considerably larger in 1875 than in 1873 or 1874, which will in part make good other deficiencies by Winters killing and rain and flood.

SEIZURES OF DECAYED FRUIT.

WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS THIS MONTH—LARGE QUANTITIES OF BAD FRUIT DESTROYED.

The strict surveillance exercised by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Board of Health, over dealers in fruits and vegetables, for the purpose of detecting those attempting to dispose of decayed and unripe produce of that description, has effected some very salutary results. A report on the operations of the four inspectors employed in this bureau was submitted yesterday by Dr. Day. It states that as a general thing, the inspection is regarded with favor by the dealers themselves, and that the character of the fruit in the markets has very materially improved. Since July 31, Inspectors Alvord and O'Reilly, aided by a Police officer, visited 161 fruit stands, 108 stores, nine licensed vendors, thirty-seven wholesale commission houses, and one market. Inspectors McCauly and Fowler, also aided by an officer, during the same period, inspected all the markets and larger commission stores, and made the following seizures of decayed and unripe fruit: Two hundred and twenty-nine barrels of musk-melons, 451 crates of peaches, 5 baskets of peaches, 1 basket of pears, 6 crates of apples, 8 barrels of apples, and 1 box of grapes.

In making these seizures due caution has been observed in condemning fruit, the inspectors having received instructions from the Board of Health to give dealers the benefit of a doubt. The following circular has been extensively distributed among dealers:

SANITARY BUREAU, Aug. 1, 1875.

The attention of dealers in fruit and vegetables is called to the following resolution of the Board of Health, and to section 34 of the sanitary code:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be and is hereby directed to superintend the inspection of fruits of every description, with instructions to seize, condemn, and cause the destruction of all unripe, decayed, and unwholesome fruits offered for sale, as provided by the ordinances of this board.

SECTION 34. That no decayed or unwholesome fruit or vegetables shall knowingly be brought into said City to be consumed or offered for sale for human food, nor shall any such articles be kept or stored therein.

If forwarders and dealers will bear in mind the inevitable seizure of all unwholesome fruit and vegetables they can readily save themselves much trouble and expense.

WALTER DeF. DAY, M. D.,
Sanitary Superintendent.

THE ERIE PROTECTION COMMITTEE.

Messrs. John Hooper and G. A. Hollinger, President and Secretary of the Erie Protection Committee, issued yesterday a circular to the Erie Railway stockholders attacking the present management of the company. They say that "representatives of a committee of foreign bond and share holders, formed for the protection of their rights and interests, sailed from Liverpool for New-York on the 7th inst., and that the Erie Protection Committee design to act, as far as possible, in concert with them, so as to insure general and united action on the part of all interests." The circular requests every stock and bond holder willing to co-operate to communicate with the Erie Protection Committee or its officers. It also announces that the committee have retained some of the ablest counsel in the country.

THE NEW FREIGHT TARIFF.

The freight agents of the trunk lines were apparently in a more contented frame of mind yesterday than they have been for some time past—since the breaking out of the railroad war, in fact—for they were able to refer shippers to their new tariff of charges, instead of having to go through a wearisome process of bargaining before a rate of freight could be agreed upon. A better feeling also prevails in railroad circles, for the new agreement is looked upon as the beginning of a better condition of affairs, which will eventually lead to some permanent arrangement that will enable the railway companies to carry goods at remunerative rates, and to pay a dividend to their shareholders, as well as to keep their lines in proper repair. In regard to the permanency of the present arrangement there seems to be no doubt that it will only be changed by general consent of the parties interested and that the rates will then be further advanced. This change, it is thought, will take place about Oct. 1, when the Fall trade sets in, and when the majority of the present contracts with shippers will expire. Later on, in the Winter, the rates may be again increased, by which time it is thought that a maximum will be reached and the old rates will be restored as nearly as possible. Following are the rates to the principal points in the West which have been adopted by the trunk lines:

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	Special.
Buffalo	45	40	35	30	20
Chicago	50	40	30	25	20
Cleveland	40	30	25	20	15
Cincinnati	46	37	28	23	19
Louisville	60	49	39	34	28
St. Louis	67	55	43	36	32
Toledo	40	31	25	20	16
Detroit	40	30	25	20	15
Milwaukee	50	40	30	25	20

HORSE DISEASE IN NEW-YORK.

A VETERINARY SURGEON'S LETTER TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH—RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. A. Liautard, veterinary surgeon to the board, presented a long report in relation to the prevalence of glanders and farcy among horses in this City. The Doctor states that the disease has been prevailing to a great extent since July, 1874, and cases have been very numerous since the epizoötic influenza of 1872. From inquiries made among veterinary surgeons, it appears that 111 cases had come under their treatment, as follows: Thirty-six in 1872-3, thirty-two in 1873-4, and forty-three in 1874-5; of these, ninety animals had been destroyed, and the final disposition of twenty-one was unknown. The Rendering Company had kept no record of the animals brought to the offal dock to be destroyed. From 1872 to 1875 no less than 189 horses have been destroyed by the agents of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of these the largest number was during the year ending July, 1875. It is evident from the statistics gathered that the disease has been prevailing during the past twelve months to a higher extent than in the preceding year. The Doctor suggests that every practising veterinarian should be required to report the case of every horse suffering from glanders or farcy brought to him for treatment, and such animal should be then visited by the Veterinary Surgeon of the Board of Health, whose duty it should be to see that care was taken to prevent the communication of the disease to others. No horse suffering with the disease ought to be allowed to be sent to the rendering dock to be destroyed, without an order from the Board of Health, and all animals seen in the streets with suspicious symptoms should be brought to the Veterinary Surgeon of the board for examination. The report was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Dr. James, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, made a report in reply to the question whether a reduction of the expenses of the Riverside Hospital for small-pox patients could not be made. The Doctor states that since the 1st inst. one orderly and five helpers have left the hospital, and the amount of daily supplies has been reduced in proportion to the number of inmates. Should the census not be increased, or should it continue to fall, there might be a still further reduction by two orderlies. A further reduction in the census would enable them to vacate the western pavilion which now contains twenty patients. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be and he is hereby directed to cause the western pavilion of the Riverside Hospital to be vacated as soon as practicable, to be disinfected and transferred to the Department of Public Charities and Correction, said pavilion not being indispensably necessary to this department at present, on account of the large decrease in the number of cases of small-pox, and its use being required by the Department of Public Charities and Correction for other purposes.

After transacting some unimportant routine business the board adjourned to Tuesday next.

SALE OF THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THE OBJECT OF THE PURCHASERS SAID TO BE TO DISPOSE OF IT IN A LOTTERY SCHEME.

A Mr. Deutsch, as agent for some persons unknown, has made a contract with Col. Stebbins to purchase the Grand Opera-house for $500,000, and the papers have been drawn, providing for a payment of $150,000 and a mortgage of $350,000. They only await the signatures of the contracting parties. The object of the purchasers is said to be an entertainment of the variety order, including a grand lottery scheme, the chief prize of which is to be the Opera-house itself. The report that Mr. Albert M. Palmer, manager of the Union Square Theatre, is interested in the scheme, is denied by that gentleman, and Mr. Calvin Vaux, the architect, also denies that he has prepared any plans for the alteration of the building.

The sale of the Grand Opera-house, a few weeks ago, for an equity of $100,000 was to clear the title which was impaired by a mortgage of $30,000, given by the late Samuel N. Pike, its builder, to the Moore estate, on May 2, 1864. The sale was merely nominal, and the lots involved were bid in on behalf of the Erie Railway. The mortgage spoken of has never been satisfied, but it appears from the records to have been taken up in July, 1874, by Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, the attorney for the Erie Railway Company, and by him transferred to Edward Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt, Trustees.

The property on which the Grand Opera-house stands originally belonged to the estate of Clement C. Moore. It was leased for twenty-one years in 1843 by the heirs of the estate to Messrs. George C. Peters & Lent, proprietors of the old Knickerbocker line of stages, for stable purposes. This lease was transferred to several persons, who held the property until May, 1864, when Mr. Pike succeeded in buying out all the tenants, and shortly afterward he purchased the property in fee from Mr. Moore's heirs. Mr. Pike then erected the Opera-house, and on Nov. 7, 1868, sold it to James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould for $700,000, taking in part payment a mortgage for $400,000, payable in four annual installments. That part of the Opera-house property fronting on Twenty-third street was afterward leased to the Erie Railway Company by Fisk & Gould at an annual rental of $55,000, they reserving the theatre and its properties to their own uses. The property was afterward transferred to the Erie Railway Company in fee.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS IN SESSION.

THE LISTS OF INSPECTORS AND POLL CLERKS PRESENTED—ASSIGNMENTS AND REMOVALS.

At the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday all the members except Gen. Smith were present, and a large amount of miscellaneous business was done, nearly all of which had no public interest. Mr. Disbecker presented the Republican list of Election Inspectors and Poll Clerks, and Mr. Voorhis presented those selected by Tammany. Mr. Matsell then said he had been requested to present a list prepared by Oswald Ottendorfer, Emanuel B. Hart, John Hardy, and other anti-Tammany Democrats. Mr. Voorhis said: "Well, Sir, you present it as your list?" This seemed to disturb Mr. Matsell, for he testily replied, "Nothing of the kind, Sir. It is not my list at all. It's the list of the gentlemen whose names are signed to it." All the documents were then referred to the Chief of the Election Bureau.

Further steps toward enforcing the new rules in relation to the duties of Inspectors were taken by the following assignments, promotions, and transfers: To Inspector Dilks, First District, Sergts. J. B. Eakins, Eighteenth Precinct; George L. Suttie, First Precinct, and Roundsman John W. Folk, Tenth Precinct. To Inspector McDermott, Second District, Sergts. James McGiven, Twenty-fourth Precinct; Patrick H. Pickett, Fifteenth Precinct, and Roundsman W. F. Fitzpatrick, Fifteenth Precinct. To Inspector Thorne, Third District, Sergts. James R. Thatcher, Twenty-sixth Precinct; George Townes, Thirteenth Precinct, and Roundsman Michael Brooks, Seventeenth Precinct. To Inspector Speight, Fourth District, Sergts. Arthur Rorke, Twenty-seventh Precinct; George Havens, Thirty-second Precinct, and Roundsman John F. Gay, Twenty-third Precinct. To fill the vacancies caused by the assignments the following Roundsmen were promoted to be Acting Sergeants and assigned to duty as stated: Elbert O. Smith, Fourth Precinct to the First; Peter Conlon, Twenty-sixth Precinct to the same; Charles M. Granger, Thirteenth Precinct to the same; C. W. Griffiths, Ninth Precinct to the Fifteenth; James S. Meade, Sixth Precinct to the Fourteenth; Michael Flanagan, Seventh Precinct to the Twenty-seventh; Stephen Paret, Sixth Precinct to the Eighteenth, and Enoch C. Goodell, Thirty-second Precinct to the same. The following Patrolmen were made Roundsmen: William Burke, Sixteenth Precinct; William Strauss, Thirteenth; Thomas Gallagher, Twenty-third; William Cruise, Twelfth; Frederick Protz, Eleventh; Dennis Cahill, Seventh; George A. Bevins, Twenty-eighth; Patrick McGinley, Twenty-first. They were in all cases transferred to other precincts for duty.

THE PLANS OF MOODY AND SANKEY.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the revival workers, are expected home in the steamer Spain, which is now due. Mr. Moody will be the guest of Mr. D. W. McWilliams, the Sunday-school Superintendent of Rev. T. L. Cuyler's Church in Brooklyn. Mr. Sankey will be entertained by E. L. Kalbfleisch, one of the Trustees of the same church. Invitations have been extended them to labor in nearly all American cities; but as Mr. Moody requires a season of rest, they are not likely to commence their itinerant work before the end of September.

THE SAW-DUST GAME.

Officer Bowe, who was on duty at the Jersey City Ferry, noticed, last evening, two flashily-dressed men in close conversation with another man, who was evidently a countryman, and, suspecting something wrong, he arrested the three and took them to the First Precinct Station-house. There the countryman gave his name as Henry Yerling, and said he was from Indiana, having come to New-York in consequence of some correspondence he had with the other two, whose names were James Thompson and Philip Woodruff. The story was finally elicited from him that he had come to buy counterfeit money, and he had in his possession a box for which he had paid the others $150. The box was opened and found to contain shavings. The prisoners were all detained for examination.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

MEMORIAL MEETING OF THE LIBERAL CLUB—EULOGIES ON THE GREAT POET.

The meeting of the Liberal Club last evening was more than usually interesting. The life and character of Hans Christian Andersen, the great Danish story teller, was the subject of a paper read by Mr. I. K. H. Wilcox, and he was followed by several Danish gentlemen, who made brief but eulogistic remarks on the same subject. There was a fair attendance, and among the audience were fifty members of the Danish Society, headed by their Vice President, Mr. Mariager. At the rear of the President's seat hung the Danish and American flags, and in front was a portrait of Hans Christian Andersen, draped with similar flags and crowned with a wreath of flowers, bearing in black letters the initials H. C. A. Mr. Gardner, the Secretary, having read the minutes of the last meeting, the President, Mr. Ormsby, introduced Mr. I. K. H. Wilcox, who made the address of the evening. In reviewing the life of the well-known story-teller, he said that sorrow and tears were found in thousands of happy homes, for the children had learned that the man who had charmed their childhood was dead. Speaking of Denmark, Mr. Wilcox said that her national life had not ended or decayed; that she had given to the world men who, freeing themselves from the trammels of local prejudice, raised themselves above national fame, and made their reputations the property of the world. Hans Christian Andersen was a household word wherever civilization has gone. He was the heart of his nation, and his stories could be read with advantage by the old as well as by the young. Mr. Wilcox compared Andersen with Shakespeare, and said that in some respects he was his superior, as shown by his sympathy for animals and children, and by his writings, which were always on the purest topics. Mr. Wilcox concluded by reading a chapter from one of the poet's stories.

Gen. Christiansen, a personal friend of the deceased, was next introduced. On behalf of the Danes he thanked them for the honor which they had done them and their great poet. Although Andersen was a great poet, he was eminently a Dane, and no one not acquainted with the Danish language could appreciate him fully. He made the acquaintance of the poet six years ago, and the latter was delighted to hear that he had so many friends in America. Andersen was, said the speaker, a great writer and a good man, who had abiding confidence in God.

Dr. Vanderweyde said that he had known the deceased. There was no author in the world that he could love so well as Andersen. He was a true poet, and even his smallest story for children was a poem in itself, and he admired him for his deep insight into human nature, and his love for the human race in general.

Mr. Henry Evans thought the club should commemorate the services of all who have benefited humanity everywhere. He failed to see how Andersen could be compared with Shakespeare. He was a child among children, and that was what had given him his power.

Mr. William Dudley Folke said that the simplicity of the stories was evidence of the purity of the Danish language, and showed that Denmark is in the Spring tide of her literature.

Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews said there was eminent incongruity in comparing Andersen with Shakespeare. Andersen was a good man and a great man, to be sure, but there were features about Shakespeare which made it impossible to compare any one with him. Shakespeare compelled us to admire him whether we love him or not. The tale which the lecturer read did not strike him as above the level which many other writers could attain.

Mr. D. T. Gardner said there was one point which all the speakers had overlooked. Andersen had fused together the two spirits of aristocracy and democracy which they were all praying for. He was the beloved friend of the poor and the honored friend of monarchs, while Shakespeare always scoffed at the poor and courted the favor of the aristocracy. Brief remarks were made by other speakers after which the meeting adjourned.

A THEATRICAL DISPUTE.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE FIFTH AVENUE AND UNION SQUARE THEATRES REGARDING "ROSE MICHEL."

From present indications it is believed that the dispute between Messrs. Augustin Daly and A. M. Palmer relative to the proprietorship of "Rose Michel" will eventually end in a protracted litigation. A TIMES reporter yesterday called upon Mr. Palmer's counsel to learn what steps had been taken in the matter by the manager of the Union Square Theatre. The counsel conversed freely upon the subject, saying that his client had purchased the original manuscript of "Rose Michel," both in English and French, from Ernst Blum, its author, and had therefore obtained the proprietory right to the same, which, he added, gave him the exclusive privilege of its production in America. The right thus conferred, said the counsel, was in every respect similar to that of the "Two Orphans," which had been fully sustained by the decisions of the Supreme Court of New-York, and also of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia. It was understood that Mr. Daly claimed to have obtained a manuscript of the play in question from Messrs. Simmons & Hall, theatrical agents. Mr. Blum some time since addressed a cable message to Mr. Palmer, stating that the former parties had gained possession of the play, but without his consent or the authority of any recognized agent of his. These being the facts of the case, Mr. Palmer intended to bring an action against Mr. Daly in order to obtain an injunction preventing him from producing the play, and in that action, said the counsel in conclusion, Mr. Palmer would rely for authorities to sustain his right, mainly upon decisions obtained by Mr. Daly himself, whenever he has had occasion to legally uphold his claim to the possession of literary property.

In order to learn the other side of the case the reporter next called upon Mr. Fiske. On being questioned as to what Mr. Daly proposed to do in the matter of the production of the disputed drama, Mr. Fiske laconically replied that Mr. Daley proposed to produce "Rose Michel" on the 6th of September. On being asked what course Mr. Daly would pursue in event of a suit being brought against him by the proprietors of the Union Square Theatre he again replied that he knew of no legal grounds upon which such a suit could be based, as Mr. Daly had purchased the play, and, moreover, intended to use it. Mr. Fiske said that no legal papers had yet been presented to Mr. Daly, and gave it as his opinion that the Union Square Theatre did not intend to push the suit, but added that if it did Mr. Daly would immediately be ready to meet it. Mr. Daly is at present in San Francisco.

THE CREDITORS OF TURNER BROTHERS.

A meeting of the creditors of the banking firm of Turner Brothers, which failed recently, to prove their debts and to choose an Assignee under the order of the United States District Court, was held yesterday at the office of Isaac Dayton, No. 322 Broadway. A majority of the creditors were present or were represented by counsel. Of the claims submitted the following are among the largest:

Fourth National Bank of New-York City	$92,500
W. W. Cornell, Poughkeepsie	26,172
Irving National Bank of New-York City	10,000
First National Bank of Troy	10,000
Connecticut National Bank	10,000
J. J. Stuart & Co	10,000
Alfred Hall	10,000
Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New-York City	9,000
Donald Manson	8,623

A number of claims for sums ranging between $1,000 and $5,000 were presented, making an aggregate of about $225,000. The election for a Trustee, instead of an Assignee, resulted in the choice of Mr. John Castree, the President of the Irving National Bank. A committee of the creditors, consisting of Philo C. Calhoun, H. K. Thurber, and Daniel Oakley, were appointed to act in connection with the Trustee.

A GIRL THROWN INTO A CANAL.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Thursday night, as a young girl named Josephine Koenig, aged seventeen, was passing through Market street, Newark, N. J., on her way home, she was attacked by two ruffians, who assaulted her. She resisted violently and screamed so loudly that they were foiled. They then picked the girl up bodily and threw her into the canal. Her screams attracted the attention of some passers by, who ran to the place and succeeded in rescuing her. When taken out of the water she was unconscious, and her rescuers thought she was dead. It was not until she was taken to St. Michael's Hospital that she showed signs of returning life. Yesterday she was in a very precarious condition, but the physicians think that she will ultimately recover. The perpetrators of the outrage have not been arrested.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.

Two officers of the Ninth Precinct, Brooklyn Police, while on duty yesterday morning, passing by No. 194 Putnam avenue had their attention attracted by a stench which proceeded from the house. They broke in the basement door, and found a man sitting in an arm-chair, dead. The alarm was given, and it was soon ascertained that the dead man was M. Gustave Richter, a real estate agent, who had an office at No. 183 Montague street. About a year ago his wife died, and since that time Mr. Richter had been very despondent, and has absented himself from society. Coroner Sims was informed by the Police, and on arriving at Mr. Richter's house found that the unfortunate gentleman had committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a Smith & Wesson revolver. Mr. Richter was said to have been very wealthy.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

It is understood that Messrs. Moody and Sankey will hold their first services in the Sunday rum shop recently opened by the *Tribune* people, with a view of bringing about a "revival" of the principles of Horace Greeley.

The steam-ship Neckar, which left Bremen on July 31 and Southampton on Aug. 3, reached this port yesterday, with mail news later by two days.

The Commissioners of Charity and Correction will to-day conduct Judge Heller, and a number of the local authorities of St. Louis, through the public institutions.

A good many Republicans want to know why steadfast members of the party should be shelved in order that "rats" may be provided for, especially when the only result of looking after the rats is to provoke the taunts and insults of the Fenton organ? All such inquiries should be addressed to Gov. Morgan, Chairman of the State Committee.

The Sunnyside Association, composed mainly of attachés of the Morgue and Bellevue Hospital, will go on a picnic on Aug. 20 to Sulzer's East River Park.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Order of "Kesher Shel Barzel" will be held at Pythagoras Hall, Nos. 134 and 136 Canal street, on Tuesday next.

Helen Shora, a chamber-maid employed on an East River steam-boat, was fatally burned about the body, head, and arms, yesterday morning, while lighting a fire by the aid of kerosene-oil. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A body found floating in the East River yesterday was identified at the Morgue as that of James O'Brien, a ballast-master, doing business at No. 43 South street. He fell overboard on Thursday, and was in the water twelve hours before his body was found.

A scaffolding fell yesterday at the new street railroad depot, at Fourteenth street and Avenue B, carrying down John Regan and George Clayton, bricklayers. The first received severe internal injuries and the latter had his leg broken. Both men were taken to Bellevue.

A verdict of accidental death was rendered yesterday in the case of John Tracy, who died from injuries received by the fall of an elevator in the new *Evening Post* building. Mr. Isaac Henderson testified that he was the owner of the building, but was in no way responsible in the matter.

Alderman Lewis again officiated as acting-Mayor yesterday, the Mayor being absent at his country seat, in Huntingdon, Long Island. A report was circulated that he had signed the warrants for the firemen for June, but it was denied at the Finance Department. The checks were sent to the Mayor's office a few days ago.

To-morrow and on every succeeding Sunday until further notice, during the Summer, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a special excursion train to Philadelphia. It will leave this City at 7:55 A. M., and return at an early hour in the evening, giving ample time for visitors to examine the new Centennial buildings and grounds.

Louis Renick, aged thirty-six, of No. 80 Norfolk street, while temporarily deranged, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the forehead with a revolver, while in the hallway of No. 349 East Eleventh street yesterday morning. The bullet struck the temporal bone and glanced off, causing, however, a severe wound. Renick was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

John P. O'Conner, of No. 232 West Thirtieth street, was robbed last evening in a disreputable house in Thompson street, of his hat, boots, and $65. Frances Rodgers and Charles Moss, who live in the house, and Catharine Reynolds, of No. 59 West Twenty-seventh street, were arrested by the Police, who recovered the victim's hat and boots, but not the money.

An attachment was levied on Thursday evening last by Under Sheriff Daggett and Deputy Sheriff Thorne, of Brooklyn, upon forty hogsheads of tallow, valued at $4,591 40, part of the cargo of the ship Queen of the Mersey, Capt. William Flett, now lying at Harbeck's Stores. The goods were supposed to have been purchased by Archibald Baxter & Co. for shipment, and were seized at the suit of G. L. D. Vandenhove against the former firm.

The Department of Parks announces that there will be a public concert to-day on the mall, at Central Park, under the direction of Messrs. Dodworth and Grafulla. The programme will contain the following favorite selections: "March from Mendelssohn," "Evening Journal," Strauss; "Mahometta Secundo," Rossini; "Bellisario," Donizetti; "Macbeth," Verdi; "Poet and Peasant," Suppe, and "Friendship," Faust.

The steamer Plymouth Rock, which has been running from Baltimore and Norfolk during the present week, is expected home to-morrow morning. In the afternoon she will make a Sunday excursion around Staten Island, and on Monday will carry New-York passengers to the scene of the great camp-meeting of Martha's Vineyard. Commodore Tooker has determined to let the Madrigal Boys, the chimes of bells, Mozart Glee Club, and Gilmore's Band take part in the religious services, and to that end has given several careful rehearsals of the more popular Methodist hymns. The boat will run to the camp-ground from Providence, Newport, New-London, and other New-England port towns during the week, and will return to this City in about ten days.

BROOKLYN.

The United States Marshals of the Brooklyn office raided yesterday on illicit stills in Twenty-second street, near Second avenue, and seized and destroyed illegal property valued at $10,000.

James Lynch and John Newfield, conductor and driver on the Broadway line, were arrested yesterday for grossly assaulting Capt. E. J. C. Heinrichs while the latter, as special officer, was endeavoring to eject a drunken ruffian from the car.

NEW-JERSEY.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are to hold a conference with the Jersey City authorities with a view of adopting some feasible plan for elevating the railroad tracks so as to clear the street crossings in the city.

Joseph Feose, a German, sixty-two years of age, who resided in Nineteenth avenue, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself to the railing of the porch in front of his residence. The body was discovered by some of the neighbors, who saw the remains hanging in front of the house and informed the family of the deceased. The act was prompted by mental depression, resulting from long-continued sickness.

Henry L. Bennett, a resident of New-Brunswick, scolded his son yesterday, at which the latter became angry, and procuring a stone placed it in a sling shot. He then whirled the shot around two or three times and let the stone fly, the missle striking the old gentleman in the face under the right eye and inflicting a severe wound. The youth was arrested and locked in the station-house to await an examination.

Ellen McMahon, a domestic employed in the Pennsylvania Hotel, in Green street, Jersey City, was arrested on Thursday night on complaint of Mrs. Long, the proprietress of the place, who charged her with stealing six silver forks and spoons, a dress, and a gold bracelet. The prisoner had an examination before Justice Chambers yesterday, and was held in default of $100 bail, some of the stolen articles having been found in her trunk.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Joaquin Miller is at Barnum's Hotel.

William Stickney, of the Indian Commission, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. R. W. Scott, member of the Privy Council of Canada, is at the Everett House.

Prof. Fairman Rogers, of Philadelphia, and Chief Engineer J. W. King, United States Navy, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Baron F. Seillière, of Paris, and Alonzo M. Viti, Italian Consul at Philadelphia, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and H. B. Hurlbut, of Cleveland, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury; Solicitor Bluford Wilson, of the Treasury Department; Gen. L. P. Walker, of Alabama; John H. Stewart, United States Consul at Leipsic, and Col. J. B. Kinsman, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE.

To-day (Aug. 14) the Seventh Conference of the Young Men's Christian Associations of all lands will meet at Hamburg, Germany. The following are the delegates appointed on behalf of America: William B. Cullis, John Wanamaker, and R. Piersall Smith, of Philadelphia; J. H. Plantan, William E. Dodge, Jr., William F. Lee, and John Field, of New-York; William Welsh, of St. John, N. B.; J. V. Farwell, of Chicago; and T. J. Claxton, of Montreal. The Executive Committee of the Annual Convention of America, upon invitation have prepared papers on the following topics, which will be read at the conference: "What has been Accomplished by Young Men's Christian Associations," and "The Christian and Social Importance of Young Men's Christian Associations."

There are 102 associations in Germany, having an aggregate of 2,851 members. There is an association at Hamburg, the seat of the conference, having 22 members. In Switzerland there are 52 associations, with about 400 members. France has about 40 associations, with 1,200 members. In England, Wales and Scotland there are 261 associations, 5 in Australia and the Sandwich Islands, and 1 in Japan, making in all 462 foreign associations, besides Belgium and Holland, from which there are no reports. In the United States and British Provinces there are about 700 associations, making a grand total of between 1,100 and 1,200 associations in the world, with probably over 100,000 members.

The first General Conference was held in 1855 at Paris, the second at Geneva in 1858, the third at London in 1862, the fourth at Elberfeld, Germany, in 1865, the fifth at Paris in 1867, and the sixth and last at Amsterdam in 1872. On this occasion there were 118 delegates in attendance, from Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Switzerland, and the United States. The conference will continue from three to six days.

MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS AGO DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR was introduced. Its reputation as a cure for Burns, Piles, Sores, and Bunions is greater than ever. Twenty-five cents per box.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Neckar, from Bremen.

George Roth,
G. L. Stowell and lady,
Miss Anna Döltz,
Walter Hilger,
Rich. Wilh. Aug. Schnabel,
Alfred Hahmann,
Albin Goetze,
W. H. King,
Mrs. King,
James Mosenthal,
Mrs. Schroeder and child,
Mrs. Waher, child, and nurse,
R. Kleuse,
E. Block,
Miss Helene Schott,
Leopold Löb,
William Lintner,
Moses Marx,
Adolph Oppenheimer,
Miss Rosa Koppel,
Leopold Bähr,
Joseph Schellenberger,
John Staudt,
Carl Jeremias and family,
Stephan Stock,
Fritz Merkë and wife,
Mrs. Louise Hecht,
Miss Friedericke Wicker,
Carl Lucan,
Wilh. Lucan,
Robert Leisewitz,
Herm. Kimble,
Louis Jürgens,
Hermann Schröder,
W. C. Scherfenberg,
Philipp Moss,
Miss Hannchen Samuel,
Mrs. Wwe. Guggenheim,
Leopold Moss,
Joseph Gutigenheim,
Miss Celina Kurtz,
Sigmund Hasgal,
Franz Starek,
Hermann Keiler,
Harry Keler,
J. W. Landau,
Julius Zollner,
Mrs. Margarethe Heisser,
Miss Anna Heisser,
Henry Winter,
Mrs. Minna Winter,
Dr. Reinh. Weber,
H. H. Schwietering,
Consul J. H. Steneart,
F. C. Emmerich,
Carl Emmerich,
Mr. Waberman and family,
Mrs. Ursala Staudt,
John Staudt,
Miss Fany Siebenborn,
Miss Therese Karl,
Miss Marie Peschel,
C. G. Stark,
Gustav Raab,
Philip Marquard,
Paul Buschmann,
Miss Marie Hilmer,
Joh. Herm. Bosse,
Dr. Fritz Herman,
Rudolph Kuhler,
Hermine Hoffman,
Miss Anna Hecterich,
Mrs. Therese Schäfer,
J. B. Feuling,
D. Talla,
Carl A. Leppert,
Jacob Fink,
F. L. Feind,
William Seibel,
H. Hachmeister,
Joh. Heinr. Fahrenholz,
H. W. Leonard,
D. Dreifuss,
Dr. W. Guder,
Miss Christine Koster,
Theodor Drescher,
H. Rolfs,
G. G. Winter and family,
Ernst Riemann,
Johs. Justin,
Julius Jugl,
Gottlieb Frank,
Theo. Schimema,
Levy Hirsh.

FROM OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Knickerbocker, from New-Orleans.—Johnson Armstrong, James Raney, Mr. Germon, wife, child, and servant, W. Crowner, Mrs. Liberman and child, Mrs. Herchburg, Miss Ballman, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Green, Mrs. Capt. Keils, R. Rusons, L. Gallagher, and four steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:09 | Sun sets......7:00 | Moon sets...2:06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:29 | Gov. Island...6:18 | Hell Gate....7:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, Aug. 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship State of Nevada, (Br.,) Brees, Antwerp, G. W. Cotton.

Ship Queen of the Mersey, (Br.,) Fleet, Liverpool, Barclay & Livingston.

Barks Rebecca Caruana, Johnson, Penarth Roads for orders, Waydell & Co.; Ceres, (Swed.,) Nasman, Penarth Roads for orders, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Everhard Delius, (Ger.,) Herboth, Hamburg, H. Koop & Co.; Fanchon, (Br.,) Stanley, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Favorit, (Norw.,) Natvig, Stockholm, Funch, Edye & Co.; Anita, (Span.,) Gil, Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, E. Puig & Co.; Clara, (Ger.,) Dellintz, Stettin, Dill & Radman.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Neckar, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen July 31, via Southampton Aug. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans 5½ ds., with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Elenora, Johnson, Portland, Me.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Griffin, London July 6 and Isle of Wight 8th, with mdse. and 2 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had fresh northerly winds to the Banks, and been 14 ds. from thence with S. W. winds and fog. July 14, lat. 49 40, lon. 8 40, was run into by an unknown steamer, carrying away cathead and doing other damage. No date, lat. 45 50, lon. 48 17 passed two icebergs.

Ship Magnolia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Bremen, June 29, in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Ship Trojan, (new, 1,609 tons,) Stone, Kennebunkport, in ballast to Sutton & Co. Will load for San Francisco.

Ship Hectanooga, (Br.,) Johnson, Yarmouth, N. S., Aug. 4, in ballast to master.

Bark Charlie, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Robinson, Hamburg 45 ds., in ballast to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark C. Cazannova, (Ital.,) Mazzello, Girgenti 80 ds., with sulphur to Benham & Boyesen. Passed Gibraltar June 22.

Bark Mary, (Br.,) McIntosh, Greenock via Sydney, C. B., 40 ds., in ballast to Hatton, Watson & Co. July 24, lat. 46 30, lon. 45 50, saw four large icebergs; at same time spoke bark Annie Maud, (Br.,) from Montreal for Buenos Ayres; also bark Bell, (Norw.,) steering S.; Aug. 11, lat. 40, lon. 69 04, bark Gessner, (Ger.,) hence for Queenstown.

Bark Olaf Glas, (Swed.,) Nernst, Liverpool 39 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Diana, (Norw.,) Roth, Gloucester 39 ds., with salt to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. No date, lat. 45, lon. 49, passed two icebergs.

Bark Mercur, (Norw.,) Frivold, Bahia 49 ds., with sugar, &c., to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Tetens, Bockmann & Co.

Bark Kong Carl, (Norw.,) Hansen, Ipswich 40 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Silver Cloud, (of St. John, N. B.,) Robertson, Gloucester, Mass., in ballast to Blakeslee & Lewin.

Bark Annie F. Hall, (of Boston, new, 600 tons,) Nelson, Ellsworth, Me., 10 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Albany, (of Greenock,) Acraman, Rio Janiero, via Hampton Roads, 32 ds., with coffee to C. M. Fry—vessel to J. S. Tucker.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, Alligator Pond, Jamaica, 19 ds., with logwood to A. H. Solomon—vessel to A. Abbott.

Brig B. Ingenac, Willey, St. Marc, Hayti, 13 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Ned White, Thombs, Havana Aug. 2, with sugar to F. O. Matthiessen & Wiecher Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to Gilchrist, White & Co.

Brig Johanna Margaretha, (Norw.,) Rasmussen, Sligo July 14, in ballast to Tetens, Bockmann & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Schr. Lewis S. Davis, Stirling, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Ida May, Lamson, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with 300 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Rosma, Kelley, Shulee, N. S., 15 ds., with piling to A. Richardson & Co.

Schr. Rosie and Adra, Gaul, Frontera, Mexico, 24 ds., with mahogany to Herques & Co.—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Jos. Nickerson, Whitman, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, 27 ds., with cochineal, &c., to Yates & Porterfield.

Schr. General Gonzales, (Dom.,) Whitney, Boston 8 ds., in ballast to George W. Brown, will load for United Kingdom.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Williams, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Charles Luling—vessel to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Lizzie Batchelder, English, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to George C. Corson & Co.—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Breeze, Murphy, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hamburg, Westcott, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sunny Shower, Blackburn, New-London.

Schr. Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. Undine, Foster, Salem, for Elizabethport.

Schr. N. & H. Gould, Wixon, Rockport, Me., with granite to order.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Susan E. Nash, Alberton, Westerly.

Schr. John A. Lord, Thomas, New-London.

Schr. Josephine, Racket, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ancona, (of St. John, N. B.,) Watson, Hillsboro, N. B., 10 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Cyprus, Frye, Addison, Me., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Susan E. Jones, Fletcher, Rockport, Me., with granite to Johnson L Smith.

Schr. Washington, James, Rockport, Me., with granite for Albany.

Schr. R. S. Dean, White, Portland, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Garner, Gardiner, with granite to Hogan & Co.

Sch. William Douglas, McIndoe, New-Bedford.

Schr. Palma, Weeks, New-Bedford.

Schr. Louisa, Geer, Stonington.

Schr. Almira, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, New-Haven.

Schr. Excelsior, Harper, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Bertha, Conover, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Smith, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. E. Palmer, Fryer, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harriett Lewis, Cashman, East Greenwich.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Union, Hall, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Congress, Prescott, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Wells, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Emma L. C. Windsor, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Ontario, Burdick, Fall River.

Schr. E. and J. Oakley, Newman, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. James H. Young, Burnett, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Curtis Goodwin, Styles, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Wareham.

Schr. General Grant, Parker, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Jane Vilderen, Cavalier, Virginia.

Schr. M. J. Granger, Somers, Virginia.

Schr. Eclipse, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. S. Lavinia, Anderson, Virginia.

Schr. C. Bangs, Nelson, Virginia.

Schr. Zephyr, Mulligan, Chrisfield, Md.

Schr. B. M. Tilton, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. M. E. Ellen, Brittingham, Maryland.

Schr. J. T. Williams, Newbury, Virginia.

Schr. C. N. Roach, Neilsen, Virginia.

Schr. P. C. Schultz, Thompson, Georgetown, D. C.

Sloop M. Haywood, Strong, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. S. W.; cloudy and hazy off shore.

Sld. steam-ship State of Nevada, for Antwerp; bark Rebecca, Caruana for Penarth; brigs Balear, for Savanna la Mar, and Gem for Barbados.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 13—A. M.—Arr. bark Speranzalston, Nielson, Gloucester, England.

Cld. steam-ship Blackstone, Hallett, Providence.

P. M.—Arr. steamers Leipzig, Hoffman, from Bremen; Geo. Appold, Loveland, from Boston; Martha Stevens, Chance, from New-York; John S. Shriver, Wood, from Philadelphia; ship Sirius, (Ger.,) Moller, from Antwerp; bark Lubra, Terhune, from Rio; brig Italia, (Br.,) Crowell, from St. Johns, P. R.; schrs. J. J. Housemann, Ryder, from New-York; Annie M. Allen, Conklin, from do.; John D. Williams, Pearce, from do.

Cld. steamers John W. Garrett, Hix, for New-York; William Whildin, Riggins, for Philadelphia; schrs. Nancy Smith, Boyd, for Montevideo; Helena Ames, Endicott, for Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 13—A. M.—Arr. steamers Aries, Whelden, Philadelphia; Achilles, Artis, Philadelphia; bark Halcyon, Hardie, Leghorn; schrs. R. J. Carleton, Butler, Cadiz; John L. Merrill, Halsey, Manzanilla; Harriet Thomas, Vancleaf, Alexandria; S. C. Tryon, Matthews, Baltimore; Royal Arch, Crowell; J. W. Allen, Allen; Lottie Lee, Lee; C. W. May, Davis; E. J. Heraty, Carman; Sarah J. Bright, Allen; A. F. Baillie, Young; Elvie Davis, Armstrong; James Alderdice, Rockwell; Martha Walsh, Bwige, and Isabella Thompson, Howes, from Philadelphia; Cora, Taylor, Elizabethport.

Also, arr. bark G. Rensens, Leighton, of and from New-York, Aug. 6, for Elsinore, with a cargo of petroleum; put into this port for repairs. She reports: Aug. 8, lat 40 42, lon. 68 02, in a fresh breeze from S., lost foremast and main-topmast.

Cld. steamers Atlas, (Br.,) Hoseason, Liverpool; Wm. Crane, Taylor, Baltimore; brig P. M. Tinker, Carlisle, Calais; schrs. Charles E. Gibson, Emery, Martinique and Gaudaloupe; Sunlight, Etheridge, Alexandria; H. E. Russell, McHaffey, Poughkeepsie; A. E. Terrill, Fisher, New-York; sloop Planter's Packet, (Br.,) Meyer, St. George's, Bermuda.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 13.—Sld. steamer Calvert, Baltimore; barks Belle Isle, Liverpool; Maggie Reynolds, Newcastle, Eng.; schr. Lookout, Baltimore.

P. M.—Arr. steamer Nereus, Berry, New-York; bark N. K. Clements, (Br.,) Corning, Liverpool; schrs. Colin C. Baker, Baker, Alexandria; Lizzie Wilson, do.; May McFarland, McFarland, do.; Eben Fisher, Reynolds, do.; Alexander Harding, McBride; Rachel Seaman, Seaman; Benjamin B. Church, Kelley; Crissie Wright, Clark; S. E. Ludlam, Ludlam; V. L. Hickman, Kinney; R. W. Tull, Duel; and Isaac L. Clarke, Lake, Philadelphia; Abigail Haynes, Smith Rondout.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Aug. 12.—Cld. steamer Huntsville, Chester, New-York.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Aug. 13—A. M.—The brig Etna, from Boston, passed in last evening. The ship Nautilus is here wind bound. Bark Frugoni Devoto goes to Philadelphia. The steamer Richmond, from New-York, arr. at 6 A. M.

Noon.—Arr. ship Marcia, Greenleaf, from Reval, in ballast for orders.

Below, ship Saranak, from Liverpool; schr. Helen Sharp remains for New-York, and bark Chignecto remains for Philadelphia.

Arr. to-day, bark B. Hilton, from Liverpool, in ballast for orders.

Steamer Richmond sld. for New-York at 3:20 P. M.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 13.—Arr. schr. Restless, Burnham, Philadelphia; Lizzie Dewey, Davis, Cadiz; Joseph Eaton, Peterson, Philadelphia; John Warner, Port Gilbert, and Daniel Bunton, Carew, Philadelphia.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 13—A. M.—The steam-ship Vindicator, from Providence, is below Reedy Point, coming up; the brig Etna, (Br.,) from Boston; schrs. Emily A. Bartle, from Boston; E. H. Atwood, from Boston; William G. Shattuck, from Boston; Fannie G. Warner, from Haddam, and Kate Rommel, from Beverly, passed up this morning; bark Anna, (Norw.,) from Antwerp, passed up at 6:05 P. M. yesterday; the steamers Alliance, from Richmond, Va.; Perkiomen, from Salem; Reading, from New-York; schrs. Elliott Dow, from Providence; J. W. Vanaman, from Providence; Leonora, from New-York; Thomas Borden, from Fall River; Winnie, from Bangor; John Slusman, from Boston; H. B. McCauley, from Boston; H. Stockham, from Boston; Rebecca M. Smith, from Boston, passed up last evening.

The steamer Norfolk, for Richmond, passed down last night. Schrs. Ada Doane, for Hyannis; Vashti Sharp, for Hallowell; Maggie P. Smith, for Medford; Royal Arch, for Boston; Stephen Morris, for Chelsea; Eliza B. Emory, for Boston; Maud, for Boston; Mary E. Long, for Boston; J. M. Morales, for Boston; Thomas H. Sweeney, for Boston; Jennie R. Deverty, for Boston; Marietta Tilton, for Boston; Express Tilton, for Boston, anchored below here last night and remain. Brig Alice Lea and schr. George E. Prescott still remain.

Noon.—The steamer Vindicator, from Providence, passed up at 9:40 A. M.; the schr. A. P. Nowell, from Boston, passed up since the morning report; the brig Alice Lee and schr. George E. Prescott got under way at 10:20 A. M., and proceeded down.

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 13.—Arr. steamer Leopold, Albertson, Philadelphia; bark Addison, Dias, Fayal; schr. James Parker, Sr., Harwich.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—Arr. steamer Arbitration, (Br.,) Jackson, Liverpool.

Below, steamer Penedo, (Br.,) Cam, Rio Janeiro.

PASS A L'OUTRE, Aug. 13.—Steamer State of Alabama, (Br.,) Flint, for Liverpool, (before reported aground on the bar,) was pulled off yesterday and anchored inside.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13—A. M.—Arr. steam-ships Saxon, Snow, Boston; Hercules, Swansey, Boston; Perkiomen, Pierce, Salem; Vindicator, Rogers, Providence; Reading, Colburn, New-York; Alliance, Carr, Richmond; United, Hires, Elizabeth City; L. H. Gaw, Pierson, Baltimore; Beverly, Wallace, New-York; barks Marianna Hl., Santos, Lisbon; Anna, Knudson, Antwerp; schr. Thomas Borden, Churbuck, Fall River.

Cld. steam-ships Pottsville, Minnett, New-York; Philadelphia, Davis, New-York; George H. Stout, Ford, New-York; R. Willing, Iler, Baltimore; bark Minnehaha, Cassidy, Loundonderry; schr. Joseph Souther, Watts, Boston; M. D. Ireland, Fisher, Marblehead; Anna Myrick, Smith, Providence; Thomas Borden, Churbuck, Fall River.

Sld. steamer Pottsville.

P. M.—Cld. ship Nevada, Kruger, Bremen; bark Alba, Foxwood, Ivigtut; schrs. C. E. Raymond, Kelly, Portland; Maud, Robinson, Portsmouth; Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, do.; Moonlight, Rogers, do.; M. P. Hudson, Lake, Charlestown; Charles H. Dow, Child, Boston; C. G. Cranmer, Cranmer, do.; John H. Converse, Penniman, do.; J. G. Babcock, Smith, do.; N. J. Dinsmore, Towner, do.; A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, do.; M. E. Long, Haskell, do.; James S. Hewitt, Foster, East Cambridge; J. W. Hall, Powell, Saugus; W. M. Wilson, Brown, New-London; Pedro A. Grau, Lake, Providence; Bella Russell, Smith, Washington.

Arr. brig Etna, McKennon, Boston; schrs. Sophia Hanson, Adams, San Blas; J. W. Hanneman, Sharp, Providence; Ann E. Stevens, Montgomery, do.; Ann S. Cannon, Grace, do.; Elliott L. Dow, Daball, do.; S. B. Wheeler, Corson, Boston; John Slusman, Thompson, do.; H. B. McCauley, Cherry, do.; A. P. Nowell, Cullen, do.; Rebecca M. Smith, Grace, do.; E. A. Bartle, Smith, do.; Kate Rommel, Vaughn, Beverly; Mary D. Ireland, Fisher, Marblehead; M. H. Stockham, Corson, Neponset; W. G. Shuttuck, Thatcher, New-Haven; W. S. Scull, Barrett, Boston; Z. Kenyon, Buckingham, Connecticut River; Ann E. Wall, Phillips, James River; Minnie, Hudson, Bangor, Me.; Fannie G. Warren, Dickinson, Connecticut River; Clio, Brannin, Millville.

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—Arr. schrs. Olive, Elizabethport; Equal, from Rockland for New-York; 13th, schr. F. Nickerson, Philadelphia.

Cld. brig Ernstine, Havana.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 13.—Arr. steamer Florida, Crocker, Philadelphia; brig Manzanilla, Calais.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 13.—Arr. 12th, bark Francisco, (Span.,) Bonidi, Cienfuegos.

Cld. 12th, schr. Seguin, Whittemore, Boston.

Sld 12th, steamer America, Baltimore.

SOUTH-WEST PASS, Aug. 13.—Sld. brig Stella, Davis, Cadiz.

MARINE DISASTER.

Schr. Quoddy, (of Lubec,) from Rondout, for Boston, with a cargo of coal, went ashore yesterday on Race Point, Fisher's Island. She came off this morning without damage and proceeded.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BRIDGEWATER, N. S., Aug. 12.—Sld. brig Anglo, (Br.,) Demerara.

CIENFUEGOS, Aug. 10.—Arr. bark Samuel Shepherd, Evans, Philadelphia.

HALIFAX, Aug. 12.—Sld. barks Themis, (Norw.,) Anderson, New-York; Guiona, (Br.,) Smith, Gloucester, Eng.; brigs Kingston, (Br.,) Veale, Demerara; Chieftain, (Br.,) Kingston.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—Sld. bark Mary A. Marshall, (Br.,) Lent, Doboy, Ga.

MATANZAS, Aug. 12.—Sld. bark Manitou, North, Baltimore.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., Aug. 12.—Arr. barks Brimiga, (Br.,) Porter, Liverpool; Abbie B., (Br.,) Coffell, do.; brigs Arctic, (Br.,) Brinton, do., and Swiftsure, (Br.,) Boston.

SAGUA, Aug. 11.—Arr. bark Mary McKee, Haley, Havana, to load for N. of Hatteras.

QUEBEC, Aug. 13.—The bark Copella, which left this port for Belfast July 31, is anchored at Metis. The ship Charmer is also ashore at the same place. Steamers have gone to their assistance.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Sld. for the United States, Euroclydon, Acme, Proteus, Herbert C. Hall, Osterlide, Maggie M., Holmestrand, Monte St. Angelo, Importer, Polymnie, Henry, Marianna Fifth, Rosa, Captain Cacace, Charles Platt, W. H. Genn, H. F. Hussey, and Henry R. Tilton.

Arr. out on the 4th inst., Fortuna and Bandiera Mors.

Arr. out on the 8th inst., "N. S."

Arr. out on the 12th inst., W. H. Jenkins, Victory, Pegasus, British Lion, and Libertas.

Arr. out on the 13th inst., Maria Louise, Daniel Rankin, Volturno, Winona, Clementina, City of Madrid, Emma L. Shaw, Westmoreland, and Fremad.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 13.—The Cunard steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Aug. 4, arr. here at 1 P. M. to-day.

The Inman line steam-ship City of Berlin, Capt. Kennedy, and the White Star line Steam-ship Baltic, Capt. Hewitt, sld. hence for New-York to-day, the latter at 3:30 P. M.

ANTWERP, Aug. 13.—The steamer Switzerland, for New-York, passed Flushing at 3 P. M.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE FACTS IN THE BEECHER CASE.

NOW READY.

This day is published a revised edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. In this edition the quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row, and No. 1,257 Broadway; or of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square.

Price 25 cents.

PLAIN DEALING WITH AN IMPOSTOR

From the New-York Times, Aug. 7.

The *Tribune* has for several weeks past been wantonly dragging the name of our journal into its vulgar puffs and advertisements, coupled with the statement that its circulation is 50,000 a day—greater than that of THE TIMES and *World* combined. How far a man may be permitted to tell lies about the business of another man may be a nice point to decide; at any rate, we allowed this particular falsehood to go on for some weeks, under a feeling of disinclination to enter into a controversy with a paper which may now safely be said to be dishonored before the public.

We now, however, repeat what we have publicly stated and offered to prove—that when the *Tribune* touts for advertisements on the ground that it has a circulation of 50,000 a day, it is guilty of endeavoring to obtain money under false pretenses. It perpetrates a distinct fraud, as much as if a man in any other business sold an article at a certain price which was entirely spurious, and not worth half the money. For it has not a circulation of 50,000, nor of 45,000, nor of 40,000, nor of 35,000, nor of 30,000; and this we undertake to prove it its books are laid open to the inspection of accountants, or failing so to do, we will pay over $16,000 to any charity in the City. We will pay the further sum of $5,000 if we do not prove that the circulation of THE TIMES is, and has been for a year past, taking it day by day, larger than that of the *Tribune*. The terms of this offer we now repeat and enlarge:

We undertake to pay over any or all of the following sums to a suitable charity on the conditions given:

$1,000 that the *Tribune* has not a circulation of	50,000
1,000 that it has not	49,000
1,000 that it has not	48,000
1,000 that it has not	47,000
1,000 that it has not	46,000
1,000 that it has not	45,000
1,000 that it has not	44,000
1,000 that it has not	43,000
1,000 that it has not	42,000
1,000 that it has not	41,000
1,000 that it has not	40,000
1,000 that it has not	39,000
1,000 that it has not	38,000
1,000 that it has not	37,000
1,000 that it has not	36,000
1,000 that it has not	35,000
1,000 that it has not	34,000
1,000 that it has not	33,000
1,000 that it has not	32,000
1,000 that it has not	31,000
1,000 that it has not	30,000

The *Tribune* to pay the difference between the circulation which it claims and that which it really has. Thus, if it has only 30,000, it shall pay over $20,000 to the charity to be hereafter agreed upon, representing the difference between 30,000 and 50,000 copies. The investigation shall cover the whole of the past year—thus affording a searching test of the truth. A committee of three shall be appointed to examine the books—one to be named by THE TIMES, one by the *Tribune*, and one by the first two. This committee must have free access to every record and book, and not be put off with alleged 'abstracts,' as was done by the *Tribune* when Messrs. Pettengill and Burr issued, on the evidence of garbled documents, a false certificate as to its circulation. This was the dodge played off upon Messrs. Astor, Taylor, and others by the Tammany Ring, and defended at the time by the *Tribune*. It now carries it out or its own benefit, but it must not be repeated in the investigation which we now demand. The books themselves must be given up to the Investigating Committee. What justification there can be for respectable men of business like Messrs. Pettengill and Burr, issuing a certificate of the circulation of a paper, *on garbled abstracts of accounts cooked up carefully beforehand*, we are at a loss to perceive. No such certificate ought to have been issued without a thorough examination of the books themselves. And such an examination would to-day prove that the *Tribune* does not circulate 30,000 copies of its paper, while it falsely represents that it circulates 50,000 copies. And for this fraudulent representation, it holds out Messrs. Pettengill and Burr as authorities, when in reality they were the victims of an exploded Tammany fraud.

It will not do for the *Tribune* to pretend that it has not heard of this reply to its malicious and totally unprovoked attack upon us. It has published fraudulent statements about THE TIMES, and it must now be called to account for those statements. When a man is accused of grave offenses, he may try to shelter himself behind a "policy of silence," but the public will soon perceive that he adopts that policy merely because he knows himself to be guilty of the offenses charged—that he has no defense to offer. No man can be permitted to defame another, and then evade responsibility by skulking behind a corner. And no man with a proper sense of honor, or of decent regard for his character, would submit to such an accusation as that which we deliberately bring against Whitelaw Reid, nominal editor of the New-York *Tribune*. What we say is, that he is guilty of the daily attempt to obtain money under false pretenses; that when he says his paper circulates 50,000 a day, he utters a gross falsehood with the intention of deceiving the public. And to pretend to be deaf to this charge, or to run like a coward from it, will not save him, for unless he withdraws his untrue and malicious assertions about THE TIMES, we will advertise him in all the chief newspapers of the country as a liar and a cheat. And if he likes to put up with that in silence, no one will misunderstand his reasons for doing so.

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